INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1865.

VOL. XVII NO 14- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 17 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
Jan.	Mantua * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
„	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Morea * ..		10,953
„	Razmak ..		10,602
Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
„	Rawalpindi @		16,619
„	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
„	Naldera * ..		16,088
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
„	Mantua * ..		10,946
„	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
„	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
„	Morea ..		10,954
„	Razmak ..		10,602
„	Mooltan ..		20,847
„	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
July	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mantua ..		10,946
„	Maloja ..		20,837
„	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

sailings are subject to alteration ut notice.
passengers are required to be in ion of passports.
o Marseilles only.
rough steamers from Australia; n for passen-
China; have ssengers from
RETURN
aloon Return ates will be during the ay with the NIA" on nating with the 20th will be as
1st 2nd oon. Saloon. £105 £75
£120 £90 £100 £72
will be the plication.
INS. charges for st June and
LINGS. Plymouth.
Tons.
3427
9,

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heijin Maru ..	2nd Jan.	16th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd „	18th „
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	23rd „
Shingo Maru ..	17th „	27th „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th „
Heinan Maru ..	20th „	28th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan. 6 p.m.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
„	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
18th Jan.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	18 „	28 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	31 „
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,209.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS..
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES' Bombay.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.	TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.	Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....

Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly ...	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 11	2 4

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Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign. Rs. 7.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A WEAVING MASTER, who also knows Carding and Spinning of Woollen Yarns to take charge of our Small Woollen Mills at Amritsar (Punjab.) Send applications stating qualifications, present pay, and the minimum pay acceptable. KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN and Co., Amritsar, (Punjab.)
A 31639

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/ without Medical Examinations. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

...ONAL.

...ERCE—...as Va...ceed...

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!—3 PALM BEACH SUIT LENGTHS FOR £2, each length 3¼ yds., double width in the most popular designs namely: plain cream, plain cream with a purple pin stripe or cream and grey intermixed producing a faint check effect. A very well made cloth for the purpose. You will be highly delighted and ask for more. 3 suit lengths will be sent for £2 plus 5/- for postage. Two lots will be sent post free for £4. A deposit of 5/- for each lot of 3 suit lengths must accompany the order. Balance C. O. D. Money returned if not satisfied. Send your orders direct to Z. ROSENTAL, Rossefield Works Dept., A. M. BRADFORD, England.
T RI389

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMLA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.
N 31637

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th January, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Combany's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

2ND DIVIDEND
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupee One per share has been declared in the matter and the same will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on and after the 4th day of February, 1929, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

Dated this 15th January, 1929.

GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE.
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.

Asoka Buildings,
Princess Street, Bombay.
31653

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Darbhanga District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, superscribed "application for the appointment of District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate in the event of the applicants' being unsuccessful. They should state their age, qualification, past experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate shall be confirmed after having passed through the probationery period fixed under the rules, and must occupy the District Board quarters, constructed for District Engineer's residence on payment of a monthly rent calculated at 10 per cent. on the pay.

Canvassing by the candidates or through any agency directly or indirectly is strictly forbidden and any instance of the same will render the applicant's name to be removed from the list of the candidates.

Selected candidates may be called in for interview before final selection which they will have to do at their own cost.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th of February, 1929.

M. P. N. SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Darbhanga.
Laboriasarai,
The 11th January, 1929.
31642

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MATHURABAI, widow of Khanderao Amrit Patil Mogre, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at time of death residing at Bombay....Deceased.
PADMANABH BHASKER SHINGNE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, surviving Executor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of December, 1928.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND [illegible]
Petitioners' Attorneys.
31650

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

PETROL.

With effect from the 1st February, 1929, we are introducing strictly cash terms in our dealings with all our Petrol Pump holders in Bombay and its suburbs. Our official selling rates in Bombay are:—

Packed (in 2 Gallon Cans) Re. 1-1-6 per Gallon.
Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps) Re. 1-0-6 per Gallon.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
31651

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months commencing 1st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Uniform Clothing, etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.
31645

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPOSITIO. FLOORING, SHEETS, DOVE TAILED GALVANIZED MILD STEEL AND MOULDINGS MILD STEEL ROLLED FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the official year ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Composition flooring, sheets dove tailed galvanized mild steel, and Mouldings mild steel rolled." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.
31647

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1929.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
14th January, 1929.
31646

AMUSEMENTS.

BEWARE OF WOMEN

LAUGH and TALK. LIVE and BE MERRY.
GOOD TONIC for your BRAIN, MIND and BODY.
Don't Miss to See this Picture
Commencing from SATURDAY the 19th inst.
SAURASTRA'S Love-Laughter Production.

BEWARE OF WOMEN

Featuring Indian Harold L...
MR. VAIDYA
To be Screened NEXT SATURDAY
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
Presents
"A LONDON MUSIC HALL PROGRAMME"
As played at the Alambhra Theatre London.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
have the honour to present
CECIL DE MILLE'S
WORK OF SUPREME GENIUS
THE KING OF KINGS
A truly inspirational presentation of the greatest drama the world has ever known.
Prices Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and Gallery As. 9.

MADAN THEATRES LTD
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE TEMPTRESS
FEATURING
GRETA GARBO AND ANTONIO MORENO.
A Great Ibanez Romance Directed by the Man Who Made Ben Hur.
A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER PRODUCTION.

'FORTUNE INDICATOR'
or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future. Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2|8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.
Jamna Patrika Office,
p. o. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
Advt. (S. India).

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STICK LAC AUCTION SALE.

About 15,000 maunds of stick lac will be sold by Public Auction at Umaria, B.N.R. on the 24th January, 1929. For further particulars and samples apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Umaria, at Umaria.

G. P. MISRA,
Superintendent of Forests,
Rewa State, Rewa, C.I.
31620

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUAB... MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD F... NITURE, SWEET TONE PIA... CARPETS, GRAMOPHONE, R... GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLAT... WARE, ETC., ETC. THE PROPE... OF A. MESTREJEAN, ESQR., MA... GER, THE COMPTION NATIO... D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENN... AND CO. are instructed to sell by ... Auction at "Javeri House," Little ... Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable ... handsome, made-to-order household ... ture such as dining table, large side ... chairs, dumbwaiters, ice-chest, ... room and Chesterfield suites, fane... nets, roll-top writing table, rich ... sweet tone Cottage Piano by "Leh... gramophone, "Kodak" camera, ... bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing and ... tables, reclining sofas, easy-chair... glass, crockery and plated ware, hall ... etc., etc.

The property of A. Mestre Jean ... Manager of the French Bank and ...

Catalogues will be published a... property on view 3 days before ...

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY ... ABLE, BRAND NEW, "L... MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Mes... Pratt (Bomb... and at the ... ser, Messr... WEDNESD... p.m. (S. T.... Company's ... One 22 ... car, 4 sea... with six ... equipment ... ing system ... Magneto la... The abo... pany's S... 6 p.m.

AUCTIO... IMMO... AT T... ROAD, ... AND ... Under ... Esqr., R... 1920 (M... Ramdas ... under an ... 10th Marc... ther Char... and with ... Nitisen ali... now entitl... tion in t... Messrs. B... DAY, TH... 4-30 p.m. ... on the pr... LOT NO... quit and ... with the ... dwelling ... te at the ... Bapu Kh... measurin... bearing ... 7962, ... 3197 ... sess... W... ...

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NAGPUR COTTON MARKET DEADLOCK

—:o:—

Kappas-Sellers' Grievances

(From A Special Correspondent.)

There is a dead lock in cotton business at Nagpur owing to the unsatisfactory rules prescribed by the Nagpur Municipality whearby cotton growers are severely handicapped in their dealings. Upto now there existed one system of open biddings and the rate accepted was used for all practical purposes for the day, and every cartman knew the ruling rate. Better qualities of kappas fetched some premiums and business continued satisfactorily. Recently, the Nagpur Municipality notified that cotton prices would be fixed by open bids or "Hatha system" for each individual or each lot of Kappas. The buyer is now required to sign an agreement.

It will be seen that the fixing of rates for each lot or for every individual and that too by different systems viz., either by open bids or by secret signs under a piece of cloth is proving detrimental to the interests of cotton-growers. Several protests are raised by farmers, and one signed by 13 cotton-growers states that the Municipality has fixed an allowance of Rs. 22/- while they used to sell there Kappas at an allowance of Rs. 10/- for the past many years. Thus they refused to abide by the arbitrary ruling of the Municipality, and returned to their home with their cotton unsold.

One more protest signed by 19 agriculturists of Latgaon States that on the 28th December last there were two buyers and the highest bid offered was only Rs. 95/- During the past 25 years they used to sell their Kappas through brokers and used to get the market rate ruling on the day. At the price Rs. 127/- some lots were sold on the 28th ultimo. The cotton-growers who had brought their Kappas to sell refused to accept such a low price which showed a loss of Rs. 32/- per candy, against one maund of Kappas per cart which they used to give as allowance. These farmers waited for four days under great difficulties, and after this they had to sell out their Kappas undergoing huge losses they are determined never to go to Nagpur markets as long as such rules prevail.

The following letter written by "a critic" in the "Hitavada", the weekly paper of Nagpur, dated 4th inst., explains fully the deadlock now prevailing in the Nagpur Cotton market:—

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET DEADLOCK.

I have tried to study the whole situation personally and the following facts were revealed to me in my investigations.

It appears to me that the old system of opening rates is for all practical purposes an open bidding system and by which every cartman knows the rate of the day before he leaves the market. Over and above this every day's highest rate fixed after bidding by all buyers, if there are any special quality carts, they are sold at high rates on their own merits for which sufficient proof is coming from all buyers.

This season such special lint quality kapas fetched from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 more than the day's fixed rates according to the lint outturns. However such special quality kapas did not arrive more than about 2000 carts out of the total arrivals of say 28000 carts. The prices thus fixed are generally over the Bombay parity and also over those of all surrounding markets such as Saoner, Sindi, Wardha and in fact there is no ground to say that Nagpur cotton market pays lower prices. It must be understood that kapas prices are fixed at each place according to the lint outturn they give.

Under the old system the rate of kapas is fixed for the good quality and if perchance any cart is found to contain inferior stuff its price is reduced by mutual consent of buyers and sellers.

In place of this system of selling the Municipality have notified that sales must be transacted according to rule 18 and 19 which run as follows:—

Rule (18). The price of cotton brought into the market shall be fixed ordinarly either by open bids or by Hatha system for each individual or a lot of carts.

Rule (19). Every purchaser shall sign an agreement in the subjoined form in favour of a seller before removing from the cotton market any cotton that has been purchased. The printed forms of agreement are to be used by the purchasers. The descriptions of the form is as follows:—

Name of Seller. Name of Buyer.
Rate per Candy. Signature of Buyer.

Rule 18 specifies two systems of selling and it is really a question as to which of these is to be followed by the buyers. It may so happen that some may prefer to buy on Hatha system and some auction system. Did it not strike the Municipality that by allowing two systems to work at one and the same time there will be confusion in the market in selling?

It has been said on the part of the Municipality that since 1927 they have been trying to tackle the question of the Nagpur cotton market and find out a method most suitable for Nagpur.

In this connection I have been able to see a copy of the [illegible] note of Mr. Chaube, Secretary, Munici[illegible] Committee, dated 16-8-1927 in which [illegible] advanced forth the reasons to introdu[illegible] selling prevailing at Arvi, w[illegible] it as Hatha system is se[illegible] signs under handkerchief.

BUYERS' PROTE[illegible]

The group of buyers who [illegible] terviewed unanimously say t[illegible] been from the beginning [illegible] establishment of this system [illegible] secret signs as it would crea[illegible] in the bazar.

[illegible] Hatha system has [illegible] opposed by Mr. Niyogi [illegible] in the Press and the [illegible] reflection it would be evident that open bidding is by far the best system."

In the face of these recommendations by Mr. Niyogi one cannot understand why the Municipality still insisted and included in rule 18 the "Hatha system" again.

The opinion here is that since the Hatha system is neither desirable from the buyer's and seller's point of view and also the ex-President's (Mr. Niyogi) point of view it should be eliminated from rule 18.

As regards the second system of selling that is "by open bid for each individual or a lot of carts," theoretically it looks workable but if the Municipality or a set of buyers persist in auctioning each individual cart, to which the Municipality cannot certainly object to from practical point of view, auctioning of each cart where 1000 to 1500 carts daily arrive is physically impossible and it may take almost the whole day to auction so many carts. In this auctioning of cart by cart there are bound to be insurmountable difficulties and endless troubles to sellers and buyers.

In all the pamphlets and correspondence I have seen published so far by the Municipality it is found that they are deliberately now hiding the "Hatha System" and are only speaking of the open auction which is most misguiding to the general public.

By Rule 19 all the buyers have to give an agreement form and for this all of them are opposed for the following reason:—

"As once this form is given to the seller the buyers will have no right to reduce the price at the time of delivery even if the stuff is found inferior."

KAPAS SELLERS TACTIES.

I am told that it has been almost a custom with many Kapas cart-sellers to bring kapas carts falsely packed with very inferior or damaged stuff at the middle or at the bottom and the upper a very good and attractive quality of Kapas. If the buyer bids and purchases a cart on its outward appearance, he may be offering a high price but the inside stuff may not turn even half of its worth and in such case if the agreement form is forced on the buyer, he has no safeguard against this cheating of the seller and for this reason the buyers object to this form of agreement. Since this is an Agreement. Form it becomes a contract between a buyer and seller and is legally binding on the buyer to accept the stuff whatever it really turns out.

In all C. P. No 1 markets such as, Sindi, Wardha, Hinganghat, Warora, Wun Saoner, Kilod, Katol and Pandurna the system of selling Kapas is exactly the same as that of Nagpur and it is really a question why Nagpur Municipality alone wants to change this system which has so far worked so well here as in all the above mentioned places. In all these markets such agreement forms do not exist. An argument has been advanced by the Municipality saying that they have been prompted to take up the introduction of the new rules in order to terminate the scandal of heavy brokerage received by the brokers. As far as I have gathered the brokerage amount is made up as follows:—

Rs. 0-4-0 from seller and Rs. 0-4-0 from buyers and over and above this they are getting about Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 as Adat from the buyers.

I am informed that this Adat is in force for the last 23 years and is paid not as an illegal gratification but a 'remuneration' for the cash payment risk and extra duty of making each cartman's account and the payment they make to each individual on behalf of the bueyrs".

It is found from the new byelaws that the Municipality have not solved this question of brokerage but have again fixed the old rate 4 annas from the seller and 4 annas from the buyer. The general opinion is that considering the high cost of living as compared with years back the Municipality ought to have fixed a commensurate rate of brokerage (to meet the high cost of present living.)

ENFORCING OF NEW SYSTEM.

The new system of selling was enforced from the 19th December and excepting above half a dozen cart sellers no kapas sellers, sold their carts on the 19th and 20th and they had to rot down in the bazar and suffer from severe cold. On the 21st they approached some buyers and requested them to relieve them by buying their kapas and the buyers pitying their condition bought the stuff at the old system outside the market premises declaring the rates in their factories and relieved all the cartmen and for this they have been threatened with notices of prosecution. Since the 22nd December to 1st January there has been no arrival of Kapas carts in this market, from the 1st January few carts are coming. Mr. Nagjibhai, who is a member of the Municipal Committee and who was the chief advocate of the Arvi system (selling by secret signs) for reasons best known to him.

I have personally noticed that since the 1st January the carts were bought by Mr. Nagjibhai at rates varying from Rs. 118 to Rs. 100 or even lower. It is a matter noteworthy that the style of [illegible]pas, which is known as Jhadi. Mr. [illegible]jibhai used to purchase previously [illegible]ff at full rates fixed according [illegible]m. Such being the case [illegible]and why he has offer- "Jhadi" Kapas. [illegible] Municipality is [illegible]t of the culti- certain buyer? BUYERS. [illegible]y are enforcing [illegible]g the cultiva- [illegible]

the cost of the cultivators, I have also interviewed some Kapas producers and they put down before me the concrete example of how they will be losers.

Example:—A cultivator produces ten candies of Kapas out of which 5 are of special quality, 2 are of rain touched, and 2 contain some ball weewilled and unriped seed and 1 one of inferior and last picking. According to the old system of selling if these ten candies were put to sale he says he would fetch the prices as follows on the basis of 115, the fixed rate of the day.

He could sell 5 candies and 3 candies at full rate of Rs. 115 amounting to Rs. 805.

He could sell 2 candies at about 10s. 7 allowance amounting to Rs. 227.

He could sell 1 candi at 1 to 1 1/2 mds. allowance amounting to Rs. 109 Total Rs. 1141; whereas if these carts were auctioned individully it would probably fetch as follows:—

Say 3 carts at Rs. 118	Amount Rs. 354
Say 2 carts at Rs. 115	Amount Rs. 230
Say 2 carts at Rs. 110	Amount Rs. 220
Say 2 carts at Rs. 105	Amount Rs. 210
Say 1 cart at Rs. 90	Amount Rs. 90
	Total Rs. 1104.

The above figures will show clearly that the cultivator will lose by Rs. 37. It is apparent, therefore, that such interested buyers alone do not want that there should be any fixed rate in Nagpur and a glaring example of this is that some Kalmeshwar brokers inform me that Mr. Nagjibhai on the 3rd bought good kapas very cheap at Kalmeshwar at Rs. 110. It appears that for these reasons Mr. Nagjibhai is trying tooth and nail to have this new system in Nagpur.

In view of all these facts the Municipality must not be led away by the interested wirepullers behind the scene or fall a prey to the so-called prestige but must reconsider this question.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).
Bombay, Jan. 15.

Week ending 12th Jan.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	508	11,850	10,719
Receipts at U.S. Ports	181	7,223	6,353
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	62	1,217	604
To Continent	125	2,931	2,850
To Japan, Canada, etc.	47	1,025	774
Total	264	5,173	4,228
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	440	8,298	8,353
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (all kinds)	75	1,351	1,379
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,257	2,460
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,203	1,265
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,349	2,116
Total		5,809	5,841
Last week		5,932	5,976
Difference on week		—123	—135
Stockof cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		984 Bales	919 Bales
Exports of American cotton to India		nil	2,100	7,000

WEEKLY BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated 16th January:

Our Silver market has since the last Report remained quiet but steady throughout the week with slight improvement in the prices. The market during the week has exhibited a somewhat better feeling and prices remained steady on Bears-covering their sales and on buying in Bazar operators and option-dealers owing to better Foreign advices. Commission Houses have remained buyers on declines and sellers on advances. The stock on hand being augmented by fresh arrivals remains about 5,000 Bars while the daily off-take has improved to 125 bars. On the whole the market has moved within a narrow range. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-15 for the first settlement on the 12th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-10 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-5. T.T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-7 1/2 on the 12th instant and the lowest 2-7 7/16 on the 9th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was steady with India being a moderate buyer while China operated both ways. The New York price is 57 1/2 cents i.e. 4 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/2 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 57 1/4 cents on the 11th instant.

The prices for Gold have registered a rise of about two annas in comparison to the last week's closing. The market is firm owing to scarcity of stocks, improved up-country demand and good speculative buying for the near settlement. Yesterday's closing rate were Rs. 21-18-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

In the absence of speculative element in the local as well as in the Foreign Markets the improvement in the Silver prices continues to remain small. We advise buying in weak markets for moderate profits.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

EXTENSION OF LOW PRESSURE AREA

POONA, Jan. 16.

The trough of low pressure area is extending from the Punjab to Bengal more marked to-day. There has been local rain in Kashmir and Assam with a few falls in North Burma.

The temperature is falling in Baluchistan and is above the normal over the rest of North-west India where conditions are favourable for dust-storms.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina half an inch; Dibrugarh one; Silchar a half; and Gauhati and Dras a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered falls over the region extending from the East Punjab to Bihar.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-1-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.949 inches (.050 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (1.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.5 degrees (normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers £9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers £17-17-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment buyers £17-18-9.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment nominal £19-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl.|May shipment sellers £18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment Hull sellers £15-10-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 15.

Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
Feb.|Mar. delivery paid & sellers 28|-.
Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 28|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb. Cargoes Afloat paid & further buyers 42|6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 43|3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 46|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels: No offerings.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot:—Sellers s. -|10-1|8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	22-1|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	148-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	52-1|2
Eastern Bank	6-7|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	90-3|4
Conversion Loan	79-5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. (nominal)	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-3|8
Consols	56-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent	103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	95-3|8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|4-1|2.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|6.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|5-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|6-1|2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

March close at s. 9|2 1|8d.
May close at s. 9|3 1|4d.
July close at s. 9|5 1|4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 11[illegible]8-5|8 cents.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 15

	£
Copper English Best Selected	77-3|8
Copper Braziers	87
Yellow Metal	89

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

A smile in every gla[illegible]

There's good cheer in every [illegible] of "VIMTO"—health giv[illegible] vigorating, refreshing. [illegible] choice fruits, nuts, herb[illegible] spices. "VIMTO" is a [illegible] cent tonic and [illegible] Aerated "VIMTO" ready [illegible] or in cordial form add [illegible] soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of He[illegible]

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & C[illegible] Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers, [illegible] Bombay.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Jan. 15.
... trading in ... market ... points ... increased ... sag- ... lined ... the market re- ... points from the ... a small rally to- ... closed 14 points ... and 20 points low-

Liverpool, Jan. 15.
... firm spot demand ... reports the Liver- ... good, strong at a ... sales amounted to ... was increased selling ... prices were quoted 3 ... there was some selling ... hours and the market ... to 4 points.
... on prices does not ... feature one as after ... rise during the last ... that some decline ... The crop report is use- ... of damage possibi- ... American cotton crop ... during wet periods. ... in dry-goods situa- ... Lancashire shows ... improvement. There is no ... cation to cause any de- ... in prices and while ... steady markets believe pur- ... interests will prove pro-

SPOT.
Steady. Highest 20.41 (10-18 ... 20.18 (2-53 p.m.)
... Bros. have received the ... from Liverpool dated 15th ... so scattered hedge sell- ... to India.
... and Co. have received ... from Liverpool:— ... sentiment bullish but ... trade America ... "Weevil report ... Louisiana compared ... weevils Eastern ... work somewhat ... expect distinctly high- ... is easier on decreas- ... influenced by realising and ... reaction theory."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 15.
... 20.20—.14
... 20.22—.15
... 19.84—.17
... 19.47—.26
... 19.41—.20
... 20.40—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 15.
... 19.50—.17
... 19.61—.15
... 19.36—.17

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 15.
... A.M.:—
... in Liverpool at closing time)
... 20.31
... 20.34
... 19.96
... NOON CALL:—
... 20.31
... 20.34
... 19.95
... NS, 9.30 A.M.:—
... 19.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STANDINGS.
New York, Jan. 15.
Bales.
... of all U.S. Ports 35,000
... to Great Britain 6,000
... for the Continent 7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Opening. Closing.
10.66 10.48
... 14.42
10.51 10.37
... 10.40
10.53 10.40
... 10.41
10.51 10.41
... 10.42
... 10.43
... 10.42
... 10.42
... 10.42
19.31 10.37
... 10.38
... 10.39 plus .03
... 10.39 plus .03
... 10.32 plus .02
... 10.34 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 15.
... Sales.
... 10,000
... Indian Cotton 100
... 50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 15.
... .05
... .05
... .05
... .05
... .07

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The local market opened at Rs. 358/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 359/8 on local buying. The market ruled somewhat quiet and Liverpool opened 6 points lower. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	359
Oomra D/J	318/8
Oomra Mar.	322/8
Bengal D/J	273
Bengal Mar.	279

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The market was quiet but steady. There was little business and prices improved As. 2/-. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	359/8
Oomra D/J.	319/8
Oomra Mar.	323/8
Bengal D/J.	273/8
Bengal Mar.	279/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

January	254.70	
April	239.50	—.1.50
July	234.90—	—.1.20

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

	To-day	Total.
Fine M. G. M. G. Bengal	900	9900
—Five M. G. Oomra	800	7300

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 599/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.

Cocanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Castorseeds Delipory May Opening Rs. 50/13 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 50/9/6 Closing Rs. 50/10.

Cttonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/11/7 1/2 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/12/4 1/2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/10 1/2 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 4/12/9 Closing Rs. 4/13/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/11 Highest Rs. 53/12/3 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 53/11/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/- Highest Rs. 56/0/6 Lowest Rs. 55/15/9 Closing Rs. 56/-.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day both in respect of Ready & Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/8 1/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Garada Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Arabia Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Currimba Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment December Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 8/9 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady but Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. 2. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 15-1-29	7355000	6422000
Receipts Yesterday	35000	32000
[illegible] to date	5188000	4313000
Stock [illegible]orts	2257000	2460000
[illegible]r Towns	1203000	1265000
Stock [illegible]l 11-1-29	984000	842000
Visible Supply 11-1-29	5809000	5839000
Quantity in Sight 11-1-29	11850000	10719000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

January	18.73
February	18/73
March	18.97—.01
April	18.97—.01
May	19.[illegible]—.02
June	19.08
July	19.18—.01
August	19.18—.01
September	19.18—.01
October	19.10—.01
November	18.97—.01
December	18.97—.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.30

STOCKS AND SHARES

A Dull But Steady Session

—:o:—

SMALL PRICE SIWINGS

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet but steady with prices mostly unchanged. It was a dull session with business turnover very small. There was some enquiry for shipping shares. Tata Irons were steady. Hydros were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 861.
Century 498, 97.
Colaba 147, 46, 14.
Crescent 135.
Fazul 772, 71.
Indore 393.
Madhowji 52.
Nagpur 502.
New Great 235.
Pearl 495, 96.
Simplex 76.
Swadeshi 452.
Burma 852, 51, 52.
Hydro 1111, 12, 11, 10.
Tram 153-2.
Deff. 292, 93, 90, 90.
Ord. 82-2, 82, 81-12, 81-10.
Bundi 21.
Indian 355, 55-10.
Katni Ord. 42.
Alcock 347, 46.
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Cement O. (250) 355-10.
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 242-8.
Punjab Cement (10), 14.
United Cement (100) xd. 94.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 160.
Shivrajpur (10) 26-4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 130.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 917-8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. x.d. 100-8.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 96.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 101.
Pachora Jamna (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajganj (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 94.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 134.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) 1165.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 487-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 135.
Andhra Valley 0 p.c. xd. 580.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 975.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153.2.
Bombay Tarmways P. (50) 7 p.c. 89.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 125-10.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 889, 1149/15 1110.
Tata Power P. (1000) 7 p.c. 945.
Tata Power O. (100) 487-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 90 270.
New Perar (500) Rs. 70, 880.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 500.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25, 495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 252-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills 200) 0, 170.
Bombay Dyeings (20) 3, 861-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 170.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 502/8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 397-8.
Crescent (100) Rs. 135.
Colaba Land (100) Rs 146.14.
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93.12
Elphinstone (100) nil, 8-8.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 771-4.
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 250.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 123-12.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 393.12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 233-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2..
Kasturchand (500) 16
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2, 207-8.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75—d. 1502/8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil, 52-8.
Madras United (250) Rs. 24.450.
Minerva (90) 78.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (90) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60,130.
New Great Mills (250) (100) 235.
Pabaney Mills (200) (10) 7-1/2, 213-12.
New City Mills (100) 1-1/2 103-12.
Pearl Mills (250) 496-4.
Phoeniv (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Simplex (250) 76.4.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 5500.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 12-8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15xd, 452-8.
Swan Mills (100) O. 115.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2402-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 630.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nii, 346-4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 18.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125). 852-8.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 302-8.
Tata Oil (100) 25.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 141-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 31.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5-3-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2060.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 192-8.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 200.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd up) 31-8.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 7 xd. 23-14.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7-4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-105 Pd). 30 p.c. 212-5.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 627-8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13-4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

In Full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2830	137913	146464
Central India	2375	74255	106760
Barsi and Nagar	3219	81047	130120
Hyderabad-Gaorani	515	26602	50255
Berar	6715	335765	311353
Central Provinces	3378	164560	127852
Total Oomras	18632	820142	872804
Dholera	...	26917	44083
N.-W. Provinces	566	53017	58842
Rajputana	384	1645	16516
Sind-Punjab	722	21672	74088
Broach	...	3455	2597
Coompta and Dharwar	50	8791	3266
Westerns-Northerns	39	7194	3268
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3379	7025
Persian		645	3018...
American	...	1935	21111
Egyptian and African	...	16903	9069
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	10	64
Total	20393	978706	1115750

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

In Full-pressed Bales	1st Sept to Yester-day	10th Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	2059	284894	167604
Japan and China	13400	475080	215464
Coast Ports	249	6899	9456
Up-country by Rail	...	42498	31749
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	...	47770	69068
Total	15708	857141	493541

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 15.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.70
T.T. Milan on London	92.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.16
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124-1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 121.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 174 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/8 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/8 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 3/4 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold £4.4 11 1/2 15th inst. £4.4 11 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5/16 15th inst. 26 7/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3/8 15th inst. 26 1/2 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 1/2 15th inst. 57 3/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16 p.c. 15th inst. 4 5/16 p.c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/8 15th inst. 4 3/8 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 16.

3-1/2 p.c Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/8.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/7.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4/0
1948/55 Rs. 104/7-0.
Tone of Market.—Firm.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Wheat	241 Cwts.
Linseed	3,295 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,980 ,,
Gingellyseeds	13,937 ,,
Poppyseed	2 ,,
Groundnuts	57,214 ,,
Castorseed	1520 ,,
Rice	1,716 ,,
Myrabollams	5,724 ,,
Cottonseed	19,234 ,,
Gram	283 ,,
Joowar	368 ,,
Bajree	2 ,,
Coal	

LONDON [illegible]

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 15.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

London Ready 26/5.
London Forward 26/6.
America cent. 52/8.

	Op.	Cl.
China	2/7/6	2/7/6
Ready	59/10.	

	Op.	Ht.	L.	Now.
Poush	59/9	59/10	59/8	59/10
Tejimundi	-/6/-.			
Mogh	59/13	59/14	59/12	59/14
Tejimundi	-/12/.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/9.
Poush 21/7/3.
Mogh 21/6/9.
National city 21/9.
N. Manordass 21/8/6.
N. Motilal.

"Tone of Silver"—Steady. China sold. Reaction towards rise possible after the fall. No sellers in the market except at 1/16 above the quotation.

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Bengal 274 D. J.
Bengal 281 March.
Broach 359 A. M.
Umra 319 D. J.
Umra 323 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sindh	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Umra No. 3	332	327	321	311 —
C.P. No. 1	352	347	341	331 —
C. P. 2	342	337	331	321 —
Khandesh		299	289	—

READY COTTON SALES.

100 E. Spinner & Co. Mahuva 280.
100 E. Spinner Khamgaon 318.
200 E. Spinner Dhulia 245.
300 G.G. Kesha & Co. Wun 329
100 Forbes & Co. Indore 280.
100 Currimbhai mill Dhulia 245.
100 B. Karshandas Dhulia 265.
100 Langli & Co. Upland 354.
100 Hindustan mill Sangli 349 1/2.
100 E. D. Sassoon mill Comptah 355.
100 E. D. Bagalkot 341.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	New ready	Red leafy New ready	Average.
Bengal Superfine	280		...
Bengal Fine	270		...
Bengal F.G.	265	240/45	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	270		...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265		...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	315/17	
Nagpur Fine	330/32	315/17	
Yeotmal Fine	320/22	315	
Arvi Fine	320/22	315	
Amraoti Fine	315/16	305	
Khamgaon-Akola, Fine	315	295	
Mulkapur Fine	305	285	
Khandesh Fine	295	270	
Muthia Fine	285	275	
Muthia F.G.	280	265	
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	340/45	310	
Purna F.G.G.S.	335	310	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	325	310	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	310	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315	305	
Surat Fine	...	...	
Broach Fine	...	...	
Broach F.G.	...	...	
Westerns M.G.	...	315	
Cambodia	...	385	
Miraj/Sangli	...	350/55	
Compta Good	...	350/55	
Jinja	...	520	

SINGAPORE AND SOURBAYA MARKETS.

Messrs. R. Jumabhoy have received the following quotations by cable dated 15th Inst:—

FROM SINGAPORE:—

Coffee Laibrarian Big. Ex-Godown at Singaporee dols. 59 to 51 per Picul.

Coffee Laibrarian, Small Ex-Godown at Singapore dols. 42 to 44 per Picul.

Coffee Sourabaya-Muscat, dols. 42 to 43 per Picul.

Coffee Sourabaya Best-Basra, dols. 44 per Picul.

Coffee Market tone appears to be steady.

FROM SOURABAYA:—

F. A. Q. Coffee Robesta Ready, Ex-Godown at Sourabaya F 59 1/2 per Picul of 136 lbs.

F. A. Q. Coffee Robesta Shipment in 2 months F 60 per Picul of 136 lbs.

F. A. Q. Robesta C. I. F. Dubai, Rs. 59 per cwt.

F. A. Q. Coffee Robesta C. I. F., Shipment in 2 months 59 1/2 per cwt.

Java Tea Pecko No 1 C.I.F. Bombay Rs. 1-2-0 per [illegible]

Java Tea [illegible] No. 2 C.I.F. Bombay Rs. 1-2-0

[illegible] No. 3 C.I.F. Bombay

[illegible] No. 1 C.I.F. Bombay

[illegible] No. 2 C.I.F. Bombay

[illegible] No. 3 C.I.F. Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meetnig re Municipal election, near the Round Temple, Kumbharwada Street, 9 p.m., Sjt. M. N. Talpade to preside.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

General Committee of Bombay Central Relief Fund meets at "The Recluse", Murzban Road, 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

JAMNABAI DISPENSARY.

The report of the Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary at Ghatkopar, which is the only dispensary and is open for all communities is as under:—"In the year ended 31st December 1928, 11,265 patients took advantage of the Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary at Ghatkopar., of whom 5,441 were males, 2,736 females and 3,088 children."

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday January 16 tenders to the amount of £390,000 at 1s. 6 1|16d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday January 23 on the same conditions.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting will be held on Friday (the 18th instant) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar, when Dr. B. S. Moonje will address on "Nationalism and Communalism".

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Society's 38th Exhibition of pictures will be open to the public from Sunday (the 20th inst) to 3rd February 1929 at the Town Hall from 8-30 a.m., to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) Admission by tickets available at the door".

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, will deliver a lecture in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaum on 'My Work in the Corporation' on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) when Mr. D. G. Dalvi will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of The Students' Brotherhood Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a public Lecture on Bombay Municipal Finance at the Brotherhood Hall on Friday (18th inst.) at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) when Mr. R. P. Masani will preside. The lecture is open to the Public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Sixteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held on Saturday the 2nd and Sunday the 3rd March 1929 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, under the distinguished Presidentship of Dr. P. C. Roy. His Excellency the Governor has graciously consented to inaugurate the proceedings."

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail Steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail Steamer, "Macedonia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday the 18th January 1929, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the "Bombay G. P. O." of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date.

Unregd. Correspondence upto 12 noon on 18-1-1929.

Regd. Correspondence upto 10 a.m, on 18-1-1929.

Parcels upto 5 p.m. on 17-1-1929.

Postings at the T.S.Os., must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Shinsei Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 18th Inst.

ARYAN CIVILISATION.

Speaking before the Juvenile League of Mercy of the Pannalal Jain High School Prof. S. V. Phadnis delievered an address on the key note of the Aryan Civilization. The root meaning of the word Aryan was, the learned Professor continued, to procure food by tilling the soil and not by killing the animals. This was the first beginning of the Humanitarian Cult in India. The next step was taken by the two greatest of India's teachers, Mahaveer and Buddha, who forbade killing even in the name of Gods. The value of keeping a record of humanitarian deeds was the last point touched. Mr. G. G. Mahadevya, the Organiser of the Juvenile League proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker emphasized that misery had no heritage either from God or any Power. It must collapse when the spirit of accommodation come in their relations with one another.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Disease Small-pox, Attacks 7, Deaths 2. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn). 75. Total Mortality this day last year was 67.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Ranald" arrived in London on the afteroon of 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst., and is due to arrive on Sunday morning the 20th idem.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York, Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Graphone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opeing Rates.

Close Down.

7 p.m. European Programme.

"A Pleasant Hour." With the Station Ensemble, D. J. Pereira—Solo Violin. Vassili Gavriloff—Solo Trumpet.

Ensemble:—Overture "Romantie" Keler-Bela. Selection No. 2 "Lilac time" Schubert-Clutsani.

D. J. Pereira;—(a) Berceuse, Faure. (b) Chant Polonaise, Wieniawski.

Ensemble.—Valse Petite "Amourette", Klemm. Air Dans le Style Ancien la Cinquantaine, Gabrielle-Marie.

Vassilli Gavriloff.—(a) The Rosary Nevin. (b) Good-Bye, Tosti.

Ensemble:—Fantasia In Bizets Wonder Land, Urbach.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver,, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

8-30 p.m. Interval.

9 p.m. Whether Report and News Bulletin. 3((

9-20 p.m. Miss S. Wingate (Y. W. C. A.) Talk on "Social Service work among Women and Girls in the Mill Area of Bombay."

9-30 p.m. Rahim Buksh—Vocal Music.

9-55 p.m. Mahomed Basheer of Aligarh, Vocal Music, (a) Paka parawara digar, Malkous, (b) Kya sunahum ma jaraye, Gazal, (c) Piya bina nahi aavata, Tumri.

10-40 p.m. B. S. Rao—Veena Solo.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION

—:o:—

TO-DAYS PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commttee a Public Meeting will be held (ti-day Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) near Round Temple, Corner of Kumbharwada Street when Sjt. M. N. Talpade will preside and Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Miss Bachuben Lotwala, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, H. L. Wachdhare and other Congress Candidates will speak.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

—:o:—

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

The fourth anniversary of the Kanara Free Night High School was held on Sunday in the School hall under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Bombay Schools Committee, when a large gathering attended the function. Amongst the distinguished visitors were Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Narayan Pai and Mr. G. K. Rao (Hons.).

The Secretary of the School, Mr. M. Ramanath then read the report which showed that the School has effected vast improvements by having many qualified teachers, a suitable library, a Scout troop and about 105 students on the roli. A commercial class is now being formed.

Mr. N. S. Bangera thereafter gave a brief history of the School mentioning the various progress it has made and the difficulties it had to encounter. A new scheme is now being [illegible] out and the [illegible] teachers and [illegible] matic edcation [illegible] in the School [illegible]

The Presid[illegible] presidential [illegible] very pleased [illegible] is being car[illegible] and the Sch[illegible] many activi[illegible] the Honora[illegible] their enthu[illegible] on as it is[illegible] but with a [illegible] to achieve [illegible]

Mr. S. S[illegible] thanks to [illegible] refreshme[illegible]

Sir Ra[illegible] ernment [illegible] the 16th[illegible]

His E[illegible] bay and [illegible] nual So[illegible] ham Co[illegible] muary.

'FORWARD' EDITORS APPEAL ADMITTED

—:o:—

JUDGES DISAGREE OVER QUESTION OF BAIL

MATTER REFERRED TO A THIRD JUDGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Graham, at the High Court to-day, admitted the appeal preferred by Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, and Mr. Pulin Behari Dhar, editor and printer respectively of "Forward," who was convicted of sedition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to six months and three months simple imprisonment respectively.

The Crown opposed the granting of bail and on that question there was a difference of opinion between their Lordships. Mr. Justice Suhrawardy was for granting bail, while Mr. Justice Graham considered that it should be refused. The matter will be referred to a third judge.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel for the editor, moved the Chief Justice on this question. The Chief Justice expressed inability to appoint a third judge immediately in the absence of papers, but advised Mr. Chatterjee to move the criminal bench for an interim decision pending the finding of the third judge.

Meanwhile Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Graham had separated and were sitting in different courts.

Mr. Chatterjee pressed Mr. Justice Suhrawardy for the release of the accused, pending a decision, and this Mr. Justice Suhrawardy agreed to. Mr. Justice Graham, being moved, at first did not agree, but after half an hour also agreed to grant the bail pending the decision of the third Judge on the question.—A. P.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN

—:o:—

G. I. P.'S SUCCESFUL EXPERIMENT CONTRIBUTED

It is surprising in these days of rapid progression to find how few of our friends and acquaintances have travelled about India and seen some of the wonderful architectural and historic monuments characteristic of the country. These national treasures which have largely contributed to the making of India's history are certainly to be classed amongst the world's finest memorials of by-gone ages. Many considerations have stood in the way of a fuller appreciation of these treasures by the educated classes in India, the chief amongst them being those of distance and the cost of travel.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS.

The G. I. P. Railway is, however, taking steps to encourage by means of special excursion trains the tour of large parties to such places as Sanchi, Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra and Gwalior. During the past Christmas Holidays one first class and two second class special trains were sent from Bombay on a ten-days' tour to places of historic interest served by the G. I. P. Railway. Complete arrangements were made for catering and sightseeing under the personal supervision of the officers deputed by the Railway. A very large number of applications for accommodation on these trains was received and it is stated that had the necessary rolling stock been available it is probable that at least six trains in all could have been fully booked up.

CORRIDOR DE LUXE.

The first class train conveying 50 passengers was conducted through the agency of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. The stock provided was of the latest "corridor de luxe" type fitted with lower berth compartments for two persons each. In addition to the Restaurant Car permanently attached to the train, the G. I. P. Railway provided a special parlour car fitted with a refreshment bar, newpaper stall and a fully equipped hairdressing saloon. These features contributed to the making of what was virtually a hotel on wheels. At each halting place the tourists were met by an ample supply of motor transport to convey them to the different points of interest and fully qualified guides were present to explain in detail the history and associations of each place. During the train journeys from place to place displays of cinematograph films by means of a kodoscope pro[illegible]or set were given in the parlour car. [illegible] of ten days including rail [illegible] transport charges [illegible]s provided at an [illegible] per person.

[illegible]R BEGUM.

[illegible]ecial trains [illegible]were run [illegible]through [illegible]om[illegible]rt-

GOVT. TURNS DEAF EAR

—:o:—

PUNJAB EX-SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES

RELEASE LEADERS AND THEY WILL DISPERSE

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Diwan Chamanlal has made available to the press a copy of the reply which the ex-servicemen have sent to Government's recent offer.

The reply in the first place makes clear that the ex-servicemen, acting through their leader Aanupsingh, have always been willing to place their grievances before the authorities; but the latter have so far turned a deaf ear to their demands. The reply throws the blame for the present situation on the Government and says: "The Jatha of ex-servicemen in the circumstances, though willing to abide by all the conditions mentioned, is unable to formulate its demands and to elect its delegates until its two leaders are released. Once this is done the Jatha is willing to disperse."—A.P.

CRY OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICA

GENL. SMUTS SPEAKS OUT

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Cape town.—It would be unhappy day for South Africa if the Nationalists succeeded in fighting the election on the cry of a white South Africa, declared General Smuts in a speech at Bethel. He deprecated General Hertzog's dragging in the native question in the heat of election while the Opposition to Government was still conferring on the proposed native bills and the Select Committee was sitting deal with the matter.—Reuter.

UNWELCOME VISITOR TO A HOTEL

—:o:—

GRIM STRUGGLE WITH RESIDENTS

The residents of the Grand Hotel were thrown into considerable excitement on Tuesday owing to the presence of a thief who after carrying with him valuables to the extent of Rs. 5,000 was trying to make his way ont and was challenged by a resident with whom he had a grim struggle for liberty.

He jumped to the roof to outwit his chases which included servants of the Hotel as well as residents but finding himself entrapped he tried to get down from the drainage pipe. He however miscalculated the height and jumped from the first floor with his head down and sustained injuries. He was secured by the police and removed to the G. T. Hospital. The stolen jewellery has been recovered by the police.

The culprit will be placed before a magistrate as soon as he is discharged from the hospital.

PAVLOVA IN CALCUTTA

AN APPROPRIATE REMINDER

She's all my fancy painted her,
She's lovely, she's divine,

Madame Pavlova's visit to Calcutta accompanied by forty artistes, has revealed a star whose brightness is undimned, bewitching a public whose appreciation is undiminished. Nor is the appreciation restricted to European—an Indian edited daily at Bombay, in a highly-laudatory editorial, describing her visit as of international importance: "For she sees, like all great artists from abroad, in India the possibilities of international importance for the future of art.....The mutual understanding and respect, with which the Pavlova artistes and the Indian artistes discussed their problems and and helped each other during the Pavlova season, is a sure index to abundant hope. Fruitful contacts between artists the world over are a necessity. For art can take the lead for international understanding." An appropriate reminder that a great artists is also, everywhere, a great cultural ambassador.—"Capital".

YOUTHS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

MATUNGA LEAGUE'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The Secretary of the Youth League, Matunga writes:—

It is hereby announced to the public and the voters of "F" Ward that the above League has decided to support the following Congress candidates who are standing for the ensunig Municipal Election from "F" Ward.

The voters of "F" Ward are requested to give their votes to the Congress candidates:—(1) Mr. B. G. Horniman, (2) [illegible] Nanji Premji Devji, and (3) Mr. S. [illegible]habwalla.

B. AND C. I. RY. WORKERS

—:o:—

[illegible]esday night a mass meeting of [illegible]s was held opposite [illegible] when Mr. Jhabwala, [illegible], presided. Speeches [illegible]rganise were deliver[illegible]d Messrs. Nadkarni, [illegible]Marcell and others, [illegible]f the men were for[illegible]d to the Railway

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1929.

The London correspondent of the Free Press believes that "Mr. Hartshorn and Major Attlee will have to adapt themselves considerably in order to secure Sir John's support" to their recommendations regarding Constitutional Reforms.

* * * *

This is a libel on Messrs. Hartshorn and Attlee's Imperial patriotism. The fact is that no question of adaptation ever arose at all either between these two worthies and Sir John or the trio and the four Conservative Commissioners. They are all coloured with the same brush—I mean they think alike.

* * *

"The British Government does not sponsor hymns, but the Italian does." This is the wail of a British journal provoked by the news that Mussolini has appended his signature to a hymn for the glorification of bread.

* * * *

The journal has evidently forgotten the British Government's world consuming passion for "Rule Brittania." When Brittania rules the waves, the question of bread doesn't arise at all.

* * * *

I do not mean thereby that her bread is bound to be brought back by the waves because I do not know if she ever cast any bread upon the waters.

* * * *

Nor do I mean that Brittania being the ruler of the waves her breadless poor can any day command the hospitality of those waves.

* * * *

What I do mean is that any bread that may be thrown into the water by anybody will be surrendered to the ruling power by the waves. So there is no difficulty about that. Thanks to the hymn "Rule Brittania".

* * * *

Here is another hymn for which the British Government has an equal passion, viz., "Land of hope and glory, Mother of the free", etc.

* * * *

In fact the passion is so great that the British Government has cornered all the available hope and glory which could be found growing or stocked in Egypt, India, Kenya, etc.

* * * *

And the intense maternal love of the British for the free is proved by their step-motherly treatment of the slaves. In fact, love for the free alone can account for the lioness-like fierceness with which the mother attacks non-free children, lest they might harm the "free".

* * * *

What I am driving at is that when a Government stamps hymns with its own personality and also acts upon them the mere appendage of a signature is not at all necessary.

* * * *

RAPID REVIEWS OF FAMOUS MEN.

The craze for knowledge, imbibed as a result of reverent perusal of Sunday papers, had spread to the English village Muddleton-by-the-Ditch. A local magnate promised the headmaster of the village school that he would give a prize for the best biographical notice of (1) Pericles, (2) Darwin, and (3) Lloyd George.

* * * *

The class was set the essay and the boy who should have obtained the prize, but didn't, had written as follows:—

Pericles was the first reformer in Greece. He murdered his wife.

Charles Darwin was the originator of the human species.

Lloyd George is the chief Socialist next to Sidney Webb. His motto is Liberty, Equality and Maternity. He was a supporter of the Primrose League [illegible] historic personage.

*

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 15 Pts. Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 16.

The New York futures market opened unchanged to 1 point higher but declined 7 opints on long liquidation. There was absence of eselling pressure and prices kept on hardening on short covering and trade demand. The market recovered yesterday's decline and closed at a rise of 15 points.

Price Fluctuations in May delivery.

Opening	20.23+.01
	20.16—.06
	20.31+.09
Closed	20.37+.15

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

As expected the Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 6 points which ultimately proved to be the lowest level for the day. There was some scappered buying and prices ruled without any materical change. But later on prices improved on better New York cables and closed at a decline of 2 points.

Price Fluctuation in May Delivery.

Opening	10.46 —.00
Closing	10.50 —.02

The Liverpool market is due to open to 4 points higher on Thursday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The local market declined to Rs. 358-4-0 for Broach A/M delivery at night. But improved later on on firm New York cables. Prices advanced to Rs. 361-4-0 and jobber buying and closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 361-0-0

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

The Registrar of the Aligarh Muslim University wires:—

The annual Convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University will be held on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m. Mr. Littlesailes, Education Commissioner with the Government of India, will deliver the Convocation address.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	20.22
To-day's Opening Rate	20.23
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.37
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	10.52
To-day's Opening Rate	10.46
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.50
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 362-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 16.

Silver Ready	26 4 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

1st Settlement	59 8 0
2nd Settlement	59 12 0

BOMBAY GOVER[illegible] TO BE [illegible]EROSY

The G[illegible] Provinc[illegible] guest[illegible] Irw[illegible]

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATTT
Makardhwaj
...raj—Bhaishajya ...navali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Goid and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
...rmaceutical Works, Ld.
...l Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, ...devi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1929.

A SELFISH PLEA

The Zamindars of Bengal, or the "large stake-hoders as they may prefer to call themselves, had on Tuesday perhaps their hearts' fill of petitions to the Simon Conference for a variety of special favours for themselves. They are not content with the unearned increment which the Permanent Settlement gives them and which secures to them an economic, social and ... has little relation ... or other merits or ... to the country. Having large stakes they ... political power with which ... their vested interests. ... these powers they be... humanity. Even now ... as five seats reserved ... were reserved be... thought that the ... might not be able to secure adequate representation through general constituencies. But the extraordinary influence which the Zamindars exert in a variety of ways has falsified Government's expectations. For at present in addition to the five reserved seats the Zamindars hold not less than 24 seats in the Bengal Legislative Council. With this influence the Zamindars are not content. They now ask the friendly Commission to give them guaranteed constitutional safeguards.

In asking for what they call safeguards they have thrown fairness to the four winds. Though the bigger Zamindars are not more than 600 in the province they claim 15 per cent of the elected seats in the local legislature to be definitely reserved for them, and on the top of it they want the right to contest general seats. If this latter right is not conceded to them, they claim a further 15 per cent to be reserved for them. That is not all. They want a Second Chamber for the Province with 40 per cent nominated seats, of which they naturally expect to get a goodly number for themselves. But even of the elected seats they would have 15 per cent reserved for them. The Zamindars, after stating these claims through the British Indian Association, appeared before the Conference in another capacity through the Country League which in its turn asked for similar privileges. The Country League representative was not content with these privileges and the various checks he proposed to the legislative power of the Council. These provisions, he said, could only prevent legislation but there was yet the chance of the Executive "harming the interests of minorities" and he wanted safeguards against this also. He had no definite suggestions in this respect and said it was for the Conference to find out the remedy. He was archly bashful. He only hinted at reserving seats for large stake-holders even in the Cabinet.

We dwell on this disgusting clamour for privileges to warn the millions of "no-stake-holders" to recon with the forces arrayed against them and prepare to meet them. It is a pity that the Zamindars are not content with their unearned increment and the influence it gives them but are seeking further to aggrandise themselves at the expense of others, many of whom do not even get a good meal after a hard day's toil. A representative of the Zamindars warned the Commission that "any tampering with the present arrangement would mean an economic revolution in the province." He referred probably to the possibility of tampering with the Permanent Settlement. But in claiming grossly unfair political privileges the Zamindars are consciously or unconsciously disturbing the present political balance in a way that may induce a sharp reaction. The days of plutocracy are fast going where they are not quite gone.

BARODA ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

The Baroda Administration Report for the year 1927-28 shows, on the whole, fair all-round progress so far as administration goes. Baroda is one of those few States which ... boast ... fair measure of good ... and ... are rudiments of ... These have further while the expenditure rose from 204 to 214 lakhs. A State which ensures a good surplus almost every year and has a huge accumulated surplus can well afford to reduce steadily the tainted revenue from liquor and opium, which is now no less than 40 lakhs. Among heads of expenditure, Agriculture ... 1 lakh, Irrigation 87 lakhs and Palace (Khangi), 22 lakhs. Agriculture and Irrigation, being the mainstay of rural prosperity may well claim more generous expenditure, which will not fail to be a fruitful investment.

The special features of the Administration of Baroda are the wide progress of education, the library movement for mass education and some important legislation in social reform. The old law against child marriages has had its educative effect, but continues to be enforced in an over-indulgent manner. It is to be hoped that the new law raising the marriageable age of girls to 14 years—a modest reform in all conscience—will be enforced soon and strictly. In the year under report the age of consent was raised to 18 outside, and to 14 within, the marital relationship. The age of consent against the husband could well have been raised higher still in a State like Baroda. As regards educational progress, Baroda seems to be resting on its oars. The number of children attending school increased from 217 to only 222 thousands, while about 100 thousand children are yet to be brought under compulsion. And the number of primary schools decreased from 2,906 to 2,859. The explanation given is that some of the single-teacher schools were abolished, which means probably that some villages have now to go without any school and that there are no more single-teacher schools We agree that the single-teacher schools are a mere make-believe, but the proper course to improve them is to add a teacher and not to scrap the schools. It is difficult to believe that Baroda lacks funds for further progress of education. We repeat that Responsible Government alone can give the impetus to that progress.

WIZARDS AND SEERS

We are a peculiarly fortunate people. Pro-Consuls and Ex-Finance Ministers, members of that numerous tribe of Anglo-Saxons which has arrogated to itself the title of Trustee for India are ever ready to do her people—what little "service" they can, even when they are in the evening of their career or are busy guarding British Imperialist interests. The Wizard who is to toil in London on £8,000 a year for the sake of those interests, Sir Basil Blackett of the ruinous ratio fame, finds time in the multiplicity of his new duties to "enlighten" his countrymen about India. He broadcasts his views on "India To-day" and hurries to tell the world that to regard India as a "unit" is a misconception. He has some adroitly flattering remarks to make about the "spiritual value of best Hindu thought", but the real object of his anxiety to clear "misconceptions" about India is transparent enough. India must be "saved", we presume, from being able to kick away the crutches forced upon her by Britain. To Sir Bamfield Fuller, notorious for his activity in the "Partition period" of British repression in India, this is, indeed, the one object Britain must always keep in view. He desires his countrymen to know that they must insist on India having important problems solved "by the respected authority of administration." But in the Fuller effusion there does occur one valuable admission. He notices that the "British have lost the respect of Indians." That is but too true. Let him go "home" and ponder why they have ceased to be the "magnet", he avers, they ... more. Oh, for those halcyon days when ... hermaphroditic in their "loyalty" and ... the British officer "Ma-Bap", both their father and their mother!

—:o:—

GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund has published a full report of the work done by the Committee in co-operation with other bodies in relieving the distress caused by the floods in Gujerat and Sind in 1927 and of the moneys collected and expended for the relief work. The report shows that the total collections made by the Committee amounted to Rs. 29,61,655 and that after meeting all cost of relief the Committee has a balance of nearly two lakhs. The Committee is right in its opinion that never before has Bombay contributed such a large amount for relief of distress in so short a time. It may be stated with equal truth that never before did all classes of people, men and women old and young, rich and poor, officials, and non-officials, work with such enthusiasm and spirit of co-operation as the people of the Presidency did to face the disaster. The good that came out of the evil was as great as th... evil and can be made greater and more lasting if the spirit of service generated by the common calamity is kept alive. Of special significance is the magnificent response of the women of Bombay, of women's institutions like the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal. "Some ladies", says the report, "also went as volunteers to the affected parts of Gujerat and among them must be specially mentioned ... Mithiben Petit, Bai ... Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. ...

RICH ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE.

"THE HIDDEN TREASURE OF IND"

(BY SASHITTAL RAMDAS.)

India, once the home of civilisation, now presents a picture of a graveyard with only numerous dilapidated archaeological remains and worm-eaten literary manuscripts like tombstones to mark its past glories. The neglect to which these hoary relics were subjected in the country till very recently is notorious and symptomatic of a nation not only fallen from its sway but so shocked and paralysed by the crash as to lose even interest in its rich heritage. The frequent invasions which India was subjected to brought plunder and spoliation in their wake and many of the original works of art and books of literature were taken away and beautiful buildings destroyed or wrecked. Ancient bits of archaeology are now being preserved with meticulous care, thanks to Lord Curzon, and a department has been appointed to look after this work specially.

WELCOME REVIVAL

Renewed interest is also being shown in the tracing of manuscripts of important books of literature, science and medicine by our Oriental scholars but to this revival we owe a deep debt to the West. The spirit of research was instilled into us by the research expeditions into Central Asia by almost all the premier nations in Europe during the last five decades. In this connection the researches of Sir Aurel Stein who led three expeditions to the interiors of Asia particularly Indo-China under the orders of the Government of India in 1900-01, and then finally in 1913, will be of special interest to all Indologists. The success he met with in Khotan inspired German scholars in the same quest. Professor Gruenwedel started his explorations in Turfan in 1902-03; Dr. A. Von Le Coq and Herr Bartus also German explorers followed suit in 1904. Besides these came the Japanese Mission in 1904 under Count Otani, which visited Russian Turkestan, Kashgar, Khotan, Kuchan and Turfan. A second Japanese expedition under Tachibana visited Mangolia and other places. The French also participated in this hunt. A party under M. Paul Pelliot, the French Sinologist, left Paris in 1906. His mission ended in triumph. The Russians were not lagging behind. There were four Russian missions one after another, chief among which may be mentioned the one under Mr. Berisovsky to Kucha in 1906-07 and another under Mr. Kazaloff in 1908 to Khara Khota and the last under Prof. Serge d'Olden Burg in 1914.

A GERMAN SAVANT'S IMPRESSIONS.

The history of enterprising expeditions reminds one of the adventures in another field in the 15th and 16th centuries in which Spain and Portugal carried the honours. There is the same zest and devotion to work in both. The explorations resulted in many archaeological researches of much value as also in the discovery of some new manuscripts and some important missing links in those already traced. Among these most important finds may be mentioned the famous birch-bark codex discovered by Col. Bower in 1890, which created quite a sensation among Indologists. It is now preserved in the Bodlein Library at Oxford and contains the origin of garlic and its efficacies. It also treats of the subject

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Japan's Blindness.

If a Chinaman were discovered by a Japanese band in suspicious circumstances and dressed like a Japanese, his shrift would have been equally short but more grievous than was experienced by a Japanese in Hankow. But the world would have heard nothing about it. Again, if a Japanese had been killed by a Chinaman there would have been a demand for indemnity, display and use of force and perhaps occupation of towns as punitive measure. Japan would have found nothing unjust or objectionable in it. But, because the position is reversed, and China, is doing exactly what every power does, if it has any sense of its obligation to its own sovereignty we hear of diplomatic friction which may lead to worse. All this because the Conservative Ministry in Tokio is too thick-headed to realise that the good old days of bullying poor China are gone. Indeed, it wants to question the Governor of Manchuria—now united to China and therefore a province of it—regarding the circumstances in which a traitor was executed. This is an interference in another power's internal affairs which is unjustifiable and insulting. But, as we have said, the Tanaka Cabinet has no sense of realities and is too obstinate to reconcile itself to changed circumstances. It is, therefore, mechanically sticking to old methods.

A Problem for the League.

We hear the same parrot-cry that "it may be necessary to take naval action to protect Japanese lives and property." This cry would be amusing if it were not dangerous in its possible consequences. For, unhappily the Tanaka Cabinet is quite capable of taking naval action as in the past. But, unlike the past ... be met with stiff and ... opposition from a unit... is, therefore, an obvi... This is a problem ... old excuse that ... which could ... whole of Ch... The issue ... one as ... them ... the ... i...

ment between the Vatican and the Italian Government has no direct or practical importance. But its academic value is obviously great because it marks the final end of an age-long and, at times, a very costly conflict. Further more, students who are now officially permitted to "study" politics will, we are sure, not fail to notice that where National Sovereignty is concerned even the Vicar of God on earth has not been allowed more powers or privileges than ordinary Ambassadors.

Frightful Figures.

The latest annual report of the Health Officer for Calcutta states: "The saddest feature of the tuberculosis is the very high rate of mortality among young women between the ages of 15 and 30. Between the ages of 10 and 20 years for every boy that dies of tuberculosis four girls die. Between the ages of 20 and 30 years for each young man who dies of tuberculosis three young women die. This is really an appalling state of things. The most important factor is the actiology of tuberculosis among girls and young women in early marriage." These appalling facts and the equally appalling infant mortality that follows these facts apply not only to the City of Calcutta but to many other cities and towns as well, not only to tuberculosis but to several other diseases due to loss of vitality. But the most appalling fact is that, though figures like the above have been quoted almost every year, so many of our people continue to be complacent about the frightful mortality of women and children.

Women Slaughter.

...e high infant mortality is ...ibute it ...dant evils, ...explain the ... But the ...point to ... said that ... The strik... deaths of ...mistakea... ...ue main... ...age, the ... women ... conn... ...name of ...ion, do ...not dis... ...ity for ...hter.

ALWAR AND ITS RULER.

—:o:—

MAIN FEATURES OF 25 YEARS' RULE

(From A Correspondent).

In view of the Silver Jubilee of the accession to the gadi of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar it would not be out of place to recapitulate the main features of His Highness' rule. His Highness came to the gadi in December 1903. The late Lord Curzon was present in person at the auspicious ceremony. The reign commenced with His Highness' touring the whole of the State to gain first hand knowledge of the condition of his subjects a practice which has been regularly followed every year up to this day.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF STATE.

In 1903 the income stood at Rs. 30,00,000, to-day it is over 55,00,000. The land settlement was responsible for an increase of Rs. 5,00,000 and the remaining 20,00,000 have been secured by developing the latent and potential resources of the State such as Irrigation, Forests and Mines, which in addition to increasing the income of the State have improved general prosperity of the people and provided means of livelihood to many of its subjects.

In 1903 the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 23 lacs against an income of Rs. 30 lacs. To-day the ordinary expenditure is 40 lacs against an income of Rs. 55 lacs.

The financial policy throughout has been to utilise both surpluses and cash balances for investment in works of permanent nature which are calculated either to enhance the income of the State or to improve the prosperity and well-being of its subjects.

The Jeyendra Bank has been opened for affording facilities to enable the State employees, the Jagirdars, Muafidars and Zamindars to obtain loan on cheap rate of interest and easy terms for payment.

There were only 5 laws in force in the State in the year 1903. To-day the number of laws and rules is about 100. They include legislative enactments which as a measure of social reformation have found imitators in other States, for example, the Juvenile Smoking Act, Regulations for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Act Controlling Expenditure on Funerals and Marriages, the Panchayat Act, the Religion Conversion Act and the Act Controlling Adulteration of foods, etc.

SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE.

The High Court has been established and all the Courts from the lowest to the highest have been made entirely independent of the Executive. The appointment of exclusively judicial officers has cost the State an additional expenditure of about 40,000 per annum.

The most notable event of the year 1908 was the conversion of Court language from Urdu to Hindi.

In January 1908 the work of Administration was apportioned among 4 Ministers. The larger and more important departments were grouped as Serishtas and distributed among the Ministers. The Serishta officers in their turn had as supervising officers placed under them the minor departments which were styled as sighas. This system has worked satisfactorily and with gradual but consistent decentralization of powers it flourishes up to this day.

Every department of the State has been reorganised at least once. The services of best officers from outside have been obtained to achieve this object whether it be for the re-organisation of Police forces, the Army, the Accounts office, the P.W.D., the Forests, the Mines, the Revenue or the Judicial department. Efficiency first at whatever price or from whatever quarters has been the key-note of His Highness' rule.

About 19 lacs have been spent on communications. To-day the State possesses net work of over 160 miles of metalled roads whose condition can be compared favourably with the best roads in any part of the country.

IRRIGATION.

About 46 lacs of rupees have been spent on the construction of tanks in the State during the last 25 years, with the result that in addition to increasing the prosperity of the cultivators, the income from Irrigation has risen from 3,000 in 1903 to over a lac at the present day.

EDUCATION.

The following reforms have been introduced in the Education Department:—

1. Religious education for Hindu and Mahomedan students has been introduced as a part of curriculum throughout the State.
2. Education is being imparted free of cost for all classes throughout the State.
3. Military training is being imparted to students of Nobles' School with a view to prepare them as cadets for State units.
4. Handsome scholarships are given to State students for prosecuting higher studies outside the State.
5. Scholarships are given to young Sardars to prosecute studies at Mayo College.
6. 2 students are at present receiving education at English Universities at State expense.

The Departments were reorganised and private stills closed after compensating the owner with the result that the income has risen from 25,000 in 1903 to Rs. 2,12,000 in the last year.

The Mining department was separated from the Forest and a Mining Engineer

PLAYING THE LITTLE CZAR IN AHMEDABAD

Principal Shirras Backs Out of Compromise

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED

Vice-Chancellor Ought to Have Turned Attention To Principal than Preach Sermon To Students

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who has just returned from Ahmedabad where he conducted personal inquiries in connection with the students' strike, interviewed said.—

The students as well as the parents and the general public express disapproval of the attitude adopted by the Principal as they regard it a distinct effort to go back on a compromise and arrangement arrived at some time back.

GENESIS OF TROUBLE.

The trouble first arose some time back during the first arrival of the Simon Commission in the City of Bombay. The students of that college, as of the other colleges in the Presidency, remained absent from their classes. After that, the Principal issued a notice imposing a penalty of Rs. 3/- on certain students who had absented themselves from examinations. The students protested and decided to go on strike and made all preparations for it, but at about that time His Excellency the Governor was to visit the college during his visit to the city in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition, the Principal averted the crisis by seeking the intervention of certain respectable and responsible citizens to avoid a scene during the Governor's visit; the Principal withdrew the notices and distinctly gave the gentlemen who intervened to understand that the matter had ended and the boys should attend the college when the Governor visited. The boys accordingly attended the college and even accorded a welcome reception to the Governor. After that the classes went on smoothly, and the students attended the classes regularly, and everyone understood that the matter had ended.

DEAD NOTICE REVIVED!

For over a month nothing happened, but unfortunately after the Christmas vacation, when the college reopened the students were shocked to read the original notices that had been cancelled again revived and a fresh demand made from students for fines and penalties in the shape of fresh fees before they were allowed to sit for the examination. This attitude was naturally resented by the students as they felt that the Principal, in order to gain his object so as to tide over the difficulties during the visit of His Excellency the Governor, had yielded and after the crisis had passed and after he had gained his object, revived a question that had already been settled long before, and thus clearly backed out of a compromise.

PRINCIPAL'S ATTITUDE DENOUNCED

Those gentlemen who had taken part in the compromise, then protested and even intervened but the Principal would not yield; hence these gentlemen who are not political agitators but moderates and respectable citizens, openly denounced the attitude of the Principal and sympathised with the cause of the students. It is this situation thus needlessly created by the unreasonable and unfair attitude of the Principal that has caused this impasse and has also evoked a protest from the parents as well as the public in general. It would have been better for the vice-Chancellor of our University to have turned his attention to the Principal and given him a bit of his mind on the effect on the morale of the students when the head of an educational institution did not scrupulously observe the terms of an honourable compromise instead of preaching a little sermon to the students on the evils of dabbling in politics.—A. P.

PRINCIPAL'S NEW PROPOSALS

—:o:—

STUDENTS REJECT THE TERMS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The principal of Gujarat College has made fresh proposals for a settlement of the strike of students of the college, namely, that Mutual regret shall be expressed for any misunderstanding responsible for the present situation; a third party should pay the cost of the examination now proposed, namely, Rs. 15; the examination shall be compulsory; there will be no victimisation, and term days will be granted to the students for the period of the strike.

These proposals were considered at a meeting of students held this morning outside the College compound. Student after student spoke denouncing the proposals and they proposed ustead (1) that no regret should be expressed by the students, (2) nothing should be paid to meet the cost of the examination, (3) the examination should be voluntary, (4) and the whole agreement should be reduced to writing.

A Strike Committee of students was then formed to conduct the strike more vigorously. A student declared that they would adopt and measures necessary to prevent "blacklegs" from going to college.—A. P.

PRINCIPAL CONFERS WITH LEADERS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The Principal of Gujarat College has again called the leaders of the students of the Gujarat College who are on strike to a meeting this evening for negotiating a settlement. A meeting of students was held this evening on the river bank, when speeches were delivered, exhorting them to stand firm and united. The Students' Advisory Committee has begun from to-day to issue bulletins regarding the strike.—A. P.

—:o:—

VILE' PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE'S SYMPATHY

The following resolution of support and sympathy to the students of the Gujarat College was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Youths of Vile Parle, held under the auspices of the above League, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mr. G. D. Bhate, Principal, Rashtriya Shala, presiding:—

"That this meeting of the Youths of Vile Parle congratulates the students of the Gujarat College for their heroic stand against the high-handed and affrontery attitude of the College authorities, and conveys their hearty support and sympathy for any action that they may have to undertake for vindication of national self-respect."

DELHI ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

6 NON-OFFICIAL BILLS BALLOTED

REPEAL OF REGULATION III URGED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Six non-official Bills have been drawn for introduction in the Legislative Assembly, in the ballot held to-day for the sitting of the House on the 31st January. Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava has two Bills, one to amend Sections 206 and 540, Criminal Procedure Code and the other, to amend Section 491 of the same code.

REPEAL OF REGULATION III.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has ballotted three Bills, one to repeal the Bengal Regulation of 1818, the second to amend Section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, and the last to amend the Incometax Act of 1922. In justification of his first bill, Mr. Amarnath Dutt says that the Government has violated the solemn assurances given on the recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee, that it will be limited to the original purposes and not used against British Indian subjects. His object in seeking to amend Section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, is to extend the habeas corpus to British India for securing liberty of person against unlawful [illegible] detentions. The Bill provides for a judicial pronouncement on the justifiability or otherwise of executive acts. Provision is also made for the suspension of the whole or a portion of the Section in cases of grave emergency, by the Governor General in Council. Mr. Amarnath Dutt's third bill seeks to help owners of securities to obtain exemption from incometx assessment.

AMENDMENT OF WAQF ACT.

Mr. Ghaznavi has drawn a bill to amend the Mussulman Waqf Validating Act of 1913.

It is understood that a Committee to review the working of the scheme separating railway finances from general finances will not meet on the 21st instant and that the meeting has been postponed till after the commencement of the session of the Assembly.—A. P.

INDIANS AND FOREIGN DEPT.

Munshi Iswar Saran, has given notice of two resolutions, one for the [illegible] point, ordinary of Indians in the Foreign and Political Department and for stopping fresh recruitment of non-Indians, except in special cases and for special reasons; and the other, urging legislation with a view to remove doubts in the law applicable to converts to Hinduism and their descendants in the matter of marriage, succession etc.—A.

BUKHAREST TRAIN DISASTER

—:o:—

EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH PASSENGER TRAIN

14 PERSONS KILLED: 40 SERIOUSLY INJURED

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Berlin.—A message from Bukharest states that fourteen persons have been killed and forty injured seriously in a collision between an Express proceeding from Bukharest to Temes and a passenger train which had been held up at the Prusnila station, owing to derailment. The mail van and a number of coaches were wrecked and burned. It is alleged that the driver of the Express was drunk.—Reuter.—

"THE HSIN WAH" DISASTER

—:o:—

350 PERSONS DROWNED

LONDON, January 16.

Hong Kong.—A mast sticking up from sea and no signs of life greeted the rescue tug which responded to SOS from the Chinese 2,000-ton steamer "Hsin-Wah", bound from Shanghai for Hongkong which struck rock at four in the morning at the northern end of Waglan, 300 yards from the shore. Twentysix survivors include the Esthonian Chief Officer, a Chinese cabin boy and only four out of the 300 Chinese passengers, who were picked up by fishing junk. It is feared that 350 persons have been drowned including the Danish Captain and two British Engineer-Officers.—Reuter.

FAIRLY GOOD NIGHT

—:o:—

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, January 16.

It is understood that the King passed a fairly good night and his condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

KING DEFINITELY STRONGER

—:o:—

LONDON, January 16.

Reuter is informed that the King is definitely stronger than he has been at any time since his illness. Increase in his strength is, however, very gradual. The difficulty of persuading the King to take nourishment has been largely overcome. Feeling of considerable confidence now exists in the palace.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED INTELLECTUALS

—:o:—

GENEVA LABOUR OFFICE TO START INVESTIGATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Associated Press learns that the International Labour Office, Geneva, is engaged on an enquiry into the question of unemployment among intellectual workers. The report is planned on a comprehensive scale, and all important Governments are being approached on the subject. The object is not merely the collection of statistics but the discovery of the causes and effects of such unemployment, and also the examination of possible remedies. The enquiry is being expedited with a view to submission of the report to the second session of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers, which will be held towards the middle of 1929.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

BRITISH COMRADE'S SYMPATHY

ARMY CAPTAIN SENDS LETTER TO DIWAN CHAMANLAL

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

Capt. A. J. Langle Hoone (who has retired from service), in a letter to Diwan Chamanlal, strongly advocates the cause of the ex-servicemen who continue to lie on Melaram Road.

He says:—"I have read with interest of your unsuccessful intercession on behalf of the ex-servicemen. I feel convinced that the full sympathy of all Britishers who have had anything to do with the Indian army goes out to these men at this time. I have had the privilege and honour of being closely associated with the Indian army during active service in the war. My wife is the daughter of a Colonel in the Indian Infantry, and she joins me in expressing feelings of the very greatest indignation at the arrest of two leaders, who so far as can be ascertained, have done no wrong, and threatened no violence. Since the commencement of this impasse, the Government have had more than one opportunity of settling the matter amicably.

FALSE SENSE OF IZZAT.

In the first place, upon the arrival in Lahore of such an orderly, loyal and representative body of ex-soldiers, the Governor would have lost no dignity if he had ridden out with one or two members of his staff and had a friendly chat with the leaders and some of the men about their difficulties.

Again, when offering to receive a deputation from the men, the Governor should have agreed to have the two leaders released unconditionally and included in the deputation.

The hasty imprisonment of these two men (on what charge, by the way) coupled with the absurd amount fixed for sureties, savours of vindicativeness and certainly reveals utter failure to view the situation in a proper perspective.

Quite apart from whether all is being done that might or should be done for these men, they honestly believe and so do we, Europeans, that they are not receiving fair treatment and should have been received and dealt with in a courteous and sympathetic manner. Rest assured that the European community are entirely with you, at any rate the non-Government part of it, in your championship of these men and hope that their case will, sooner or later, be fully vindicated."—A. P.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LEADERS

—:o:—

DIWAN CHAMANLAL MOVES FOR ADJOURNMENT

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

At to-day's hearing of the security proceedings against Risaldar Anup Singh and Jamadar Sampuran Singh, the leaders of the ex-soldiers' Jatha, Dewan Chamanlal M. L. A., counsel for the accused represented to the Court that Anup Singh's brother, one of the two men deputed to interview the members of the Jatha, had been unable to obtain access to the Jatha within the police cordon. Hence Counsel had been unable to secure the necessary instructions and was unable to continue the case for the defence. He, therefore, requested postponement of the case until the day after tomorrow. The Counsel added that in case his application was not accepted he would be compelled to move the High Court for the transfer of the case.

The Court granted the adjournment.—A. P.

PITCHED RIOT AT SEWRI

Pathan "Black Legs" Attacked

POLICE AND RIOTERS SUFFER CASUALTIES

Once again there was a free fight between the strikers and the new Pathan "hands" of the Burmah Shell Oil Companies on Wednesday evening resulting in casualties both to the rioters and the police.

About a 100 Pathans, recently employed by the Oil Companies to break the strike, were returning from their work when all of a sudden as they reached the Sewri Station, it is alleged, they were stoned by the strikers. The Pathans raised a hue and cry and made straight for the B. D. D. Chawl where the strikers live, and began to belabour the inmates indiscriminately.

Seeing the Pathans, the strikers and the inmates determined to give them a good thrashing and a regular pitched battle began which lasted for more than a quarter of an hour. Stones and brickbats were freely used on both sides and at one time it seemed that blood would freely be spilt.

Superintendent Spiers on hearing of the news hurried to the spot with Inspector Paul and a posse of policemen. The policemen charged the rioters with batons and it was not before the police had suffered some casualties that the trouble could be quelled.

The injured persons numbering twelve were taken to K. E. M. Hospital, some of them with serious injuries.

POONA STALL KEEPERS ON STRIKE

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS CONFER

A LAD'S EAR PULLED FOR APPLAUDING A COUNCILLOR

POONA, Jan. 16.

About 800 stallkeepers of the Reay Market consisting mostly of women vegetable vendors, have started a virulent agitation against the new leasehold system introduced by the Chief Officer, on the plea that they had been allowed to occupy the stalls for the last 40 years on payment of an annual rent, without entering into any lease-contract.

It is stated that the Municipality is introducting the new lease system, entertaining a lurking suspicion that the stallkeepers might, at some future date, claim a limited proprietary right to occupy the stalls which, in fact, it is stated, had been advanced against it in the course of some litigation.

Yesterday, the Municipality, after a heated debate in the course of which it was pointed out that several stalls had been sublet resulting in depriving the Municipality of a huge sum annually, dispersed after appointing a subcommittee to explore the avenues of a Via Media.

When the debate was in progress a lad in the spectators gallery applauded a Councillor's speech favouring the lease system. His enthusiasm was promptly curbed by certain interested parties who pulled his ears and told him not to demonstrate his approval of such speeches.—A. P.

SIR BASIL'S NEW ROLE OF A PREACHER

WHAT EAST CAN TEACH, AND LEARN FROM WEST

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Sir Basil Blackett, broadcasting from London on "India to-day" corrected certain fundamental misconceptions held by non-Indians. Regarding the idea entertained of India as a unit the speaker gave an outline of entirely varying conditions. An even more troublesome Western misconception related to the causes of modern civilisation. It was nearly impossible in India to build securely on the foundation of what West calls enlightened self-interest. The whole of our Occidental conception of progress is challenged by the higher thought of Hinduism. He had often felt that the West has much to learn from the spiritual value of best Hindu thought. India could still teach the West a truer sense of values. If in turn India could assimilate the intellectual authority of our scientific research, the workers of the East and West would have taken a big step in advance.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF CIVIL AVIATION

—:o:—

UNIQUE SOLO FLIGHT IN MOTH AEROPLANE

LADY ABE BAILEY RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lady Abe Bailey has returned to London on the completion of unique solo fight of eighteen thousand [illegible] miles in a moth aeroplane. She [illegible] London on ninth March, 1928, start[illegible] return flight from Capetown on [illegible] day, via Congo Nigeria and Morocco [illegible] the first pilot to use that route [illegible] Paris on seventh January but was detained there by bad weather till fourteenth. On resuming the flight she came down at Berck owing to engine trouble, but flew across the channel to Croydon to-day. She says that she has been "just flying about." But the feat is generally acclaimed as remarkable evidence of the progress of civil aviation.—Reuter.

C.-IN-C. AND GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB

WARMLY WELCOMED IN ALWAR

ALWAR, Jan. 16.

A public reception was accorded yesterday on arrival of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dati and Mandi who drove in State to the Jubilee Camp. This morning H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent were accorded a [illegible] ception and led to the Europe[illegible] in the Jubilee Camp.

The Jubilee Shield Cricke[illegible] has begun and is attra[illegible] —A. P.

S. S "TH[illegible]

News [illegible] "Thomas [illegible] in a ca[illegible] safe a[illegible]

DEFEAT FOR MOSCOW--ADVANTAGE FOR BRITAIN

German Press on New Afghan Regime

[illegible]ON, Jan. 15.

Much is left unsaid [illegible] latest despatches received by a [illegible] quarters in London, from K[illegible] not indicate the definite [illegible] King Amanullah and [illegible] the Sardars and Mul[illegible] Ruler. It is pointe[illegible] the rebel leader Ba[illegible] actively engaging Afg[illegible] outskirts of the capita[illegible] Bacha-i-Sakoo's camp[illegible] the desire to loot ther[illegible] cate that King Inaya[illegible] it will differ from his

however, that fighting was renewed in the vicinity of Kabul shortly after the Mullahs had arranged an armistice. Communications with Kabul are again [illegible] internullent. [illegible] foregneis are reported to be safe. [illegible] Saqao is evidently command of the [illegible] in Kabul.

GERMAN PRES[illegible]

Berlin.—This evenin[illegible] sider the downfall of [illegible] as a defeat for Moscow [illegible] tage for Britain. The [illegible] meine Zeitung" says th[illegible] ence at Kabul has ende[illegible] period.

"The "Boersen Zeitu[illegible] pro-British proclivities [illegible] Reuter

S ACTIVE IN JALALABAD PROVINCE

DELHI, Jan. 16.

[illegible]d that the rebels of Jalala[illegible] have attacked or captured [illegible]y between Jalalabad and [illegible] about 3000 camels has [illegible]ying been escorted to [illegible] the frontier by Shin[illegible]

[illegible]l General in Delhi has [illegible]ed of King Inyatullah's

FIGHTING [illegible]

[illegible]

"THE TIGER"

[illegible]LONDON, Jan. 16.

[illegible] is suffering from

"SAK" AND MAXTON

DETENTION DUE TO MISTAKEN BELI[illegible]

LONDON, Jan 15.

Well-informed quarters in London are of opinion that the Belgian authorities ordered the detention of Messrs. Saklatvala, Maxton and others believing that they were attending some Conference in Belgium.—Reuter.

KELLOGG PACT

—:o:—

RATIFIED BY U. S. SENATE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—The Senate, by 85 votes [illegible] has ratified the Kellogg Pact.—Reu[illegible]

CAMPAIGN [illegible]

TWO PRIZES F[illegible]

The Grand C[illegible] Campaign [illegible] approved of [illegible] each for 1[illegible] Garton P[illegible] work of [illegible]

L BOOTH REFUSES TO RETIRE

eward for 54 Years Toil and Moil

STIONS POWERS OF HIGH COUNCIL

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 15.
refused to retire from
Command
of the Salvation Army
decision, this evening,
all day General Booth's
quest for his retirement.

OTH INTERVIEWED

statement to Reuter,
"For 54 years I have
od energy and toiled
burdens and anxious
have been called on
ding and leading the
and I have never before
." He points out
Higgins is fully
for hip in his
ards: "I have
where he has failed."
that the "founder of the
instituted powers under
Council could be called
of turning out of
who was spiritually unfit
his successor if that was
any other reason there
General," and declares
has absolutely no power
even to propose, let alone to make, any changes in the Constitution." He was informed that his letter to the Council was scarcely considered. He was asked to retire under what amounted to a threat of expulsion and the sole ground for the request, so far as he could ascertain, was that he was ill. "Why should I retire? My leadership for a moment may not be what it was, but what guarantee or assurance have I that I shall be replaced by one who will seek first and foremost, to maintain the principles of the Salvation Army? I am responsible before God for the well-being of this great organisation to which I have devoted my life and which, in less than 70 years, has achieved a success unique in the history of the World. I have carefully and prayerfully considered the entire question in all its bearings, and much as in some respects I should welcome a complete rest and relief from responsibility I feel that I should be less than man, let alone the leader of a great religious organisation if I agreed to the request to retire at a time when there is an agitation to change the foundation on which it rests, and therefore I am compelled to refuse to do so"—Reuter.

C. I. E. CHARGED WITH CHEATING

—:o:—

READY RICE DELIVERY ORDERS

A SENSATIONAL BANK CASE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

The prosecution closed to-day before the District Magistrate in the case in which three Banks, Netherlands, Lloyds and Hongkong and Shanghai, complained against K. Peng Chong, C.I.E., ex-M.L.C., accusing him of cheating to the extent of about Rs. 80 lakhs. The Magistrate framed two charges against the accused, firstly, cheating the Netherlands Bank by dishonestly inducing the Bank to pay him advances to the extent of Rs. 50,000, secondly cheating Lloyds Bank by dishonestly inducing the Bank to pay him advances to the extent of one lakh of rupees, both under Section 420, I. P. C.

The accused pleaded not guilty, his evidence being that he never cheated anybody.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

The prosecution evidence was that Beng Chong, deposited delivery orders for stocks of ready rice and secured advances from the three Banks, the amounts being Netherlands fifty lakhs, Lloyds thirty-four lakhs and Hongkong four lakhs. Subsequently the Banks discovered that the stocks of rice for which they held delivery orders did not exist. The prosecution counsel asking the Court to frame a charge withdrew the complaint of the Hongkong Bank.

ACCUSED'S CONTENTION.

Beng Chong in the course of examination previous to the framing of the charge stated that he never represented that delivery orders he deposited with the Banks stood for ready rice. Those stood only for an undertaking on the part of millers for the delivery of the rice to him or to the Banks when asked. It never meant that there was actually ready rice there. If the delivery orders had been presented they would have been honoured. Explaining why the delivery orders were not honoured when presented, the accused said that the orders would have been honoured if the mills had been given time and he could not explain why the Banks refused to give time for it was proposed at a meeting in which the Bankers were all present before the adjudication of his insolvency. Hearing of arguments for defence has been fixed for January 29.—A. P.

STUDY OF SALESMANSHIP

—:o:—

ITS IMPORTANCE IN BUSINESS

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES COMMERCE STUDENTS

The Third College Day of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was celebrated with great eclat and enthusiasm on Wednesday when H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes presided and Lady Sykes distributed prizes to the successful students. A large number of prominent citizens and commercial magnates were invited on the occasion among whom were also Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Gulamhussein Hydayatullah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir S. B. Billimoria, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Victor Sassoon Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna and Hon. Mr. Rieu.

The proceeding commenced with a programme of music by the College students which was very much appreciated. Mr. M. L. Tannan, Principal of the College then thanked H. E. Sir Fredrick and Lady Sykes for their presence in spite of the heavy demand of time on their work and gave a brief history of the college since its came into existence fifteen years ago, and development and progress made in recent years from the time he succeeded as Principal owing to the premature death of Mr. Anstey in November 1920. He emphasised in his speech the revision made recently in the regulations of the syllabuses to harmonise with the practical requirements of the commerce and industry and drew attention of the governor on the college building which was fortfive years old and inadequate and usuitable for the present requirements of the institution. In an appeal for support to the Governor, he said:

Your Excellency, I fully appreciate the financial position of the Government, but considering the growing importance of vocational education in general and commercial education in particular, and the comparatively small amount spent by Government on this branch of higher education (out of the total expenditure of Rs. 11,12,531 on Collegiate education by Government in 1925-26, only Rs. 23,038 were spent for higher commercial education), I am quite confident that Your Excellency will be pleased to lend your support to these proposals. I trust that the commercial community of this premier city will also realise the fact that such help-financial and other as they can render to this institution will repay them several fold.

One of the most pressing needs of India to-day is admitted to be the creation of more wealth for which purpose the development of our industries including agriculture and trade is essential. Such a development no doubt requires the services of technical experts who can organize the manufacture of different kinds of articles in this country at a reasonable cost. However, no industry in modern times can be successful unless its output is in accordance with the actual needs of the people and proper arrangements are made for the marketting of the same, for which work the services of properly trained persons are needed. It will thus be realised just as a chemist or a glass expert is required for the manufacturing side of a chemical or a glass industry, a trained staff is needed no less for placing its products on the market and the provision of this kind of training is one of the activities of this institution. I am therefore confident that the captains of industry and merchant princes to whom the College already owes a great deal, will come forward to assist in its further developments by donations earmarked for specific purposes or otherwise and will thereby help in furthering the economic progress of the land.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay delievered the following speech at the Annual Social Gathering of the Sydenham College on Wednesday:—

It is a great pleasure to Lady Sykes and myself to come here this afternoon and meet the staff and students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and we thank you very sincerely for the very kind welcome which you have given us. I have been anxious to get into touch, as soon as possible, with the various activities of Bombay City, and I thank you for the opportunity which you have afforded me of leadning something of a College whose work must be of great value to the commercial and industrial life of Bombay.

I have listen[illegible] much interest to the Princi[illegible] and I fully appre[illegible]ciat[illegible] understand his [illegible] should be housed [illegible]d that adequate [illegible]le for the resi- [illegible]nd for the other [illegible] has proposed as [illegible] usefulness of the [illegible]l matters that, as [illegible]e, will have to be [illegible]y Government, and [illegible] has already taken [illegible] secure this.

[illegible]NANCE.

[illegible] the subjects that [illegible]minent position is [illegible]e, and consequent- [illegible] for me to remind [illegible]ts of the Colleg[illegible]

WORK FOR UNITED INDIA

Sir M. Visweswarayya's Exhortation to States Subjects

—:o:—

AGITATOR AS STATE GUEST

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

The States Peoples' Conference concluded late last night after adopting important resolutions demanding Dominion Constitution outlined in the memorandum urging the establishment of a federal constitution and full responsible Government in Indian States and requesting the rulers of Indian States to declare immediately the grant of fundamental rights of citizenship. The Conference appointed a Working Committee for propaganda and appreciated the services of the Ramachandra Rao Deputation.

Sir M. Visveswaraya in conclusion exhorted the Conference to work for a united India. In their work they ought not to antagonise the Princes and their more powerful friends in British India. Politically these were days of great gloom, but he hoped the days of good administration and contentment would soon dawn on the country. Before dissolving the Conference he thanked the Maharani and her Government for their hospitality. "I came here as an agitator, but they treated me as a State guest."—A. P.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL GATHERING

—:o:—

SIR. VICTOR SASSOON'S ADDRESS

The Thirteenth Annual Social Gathering of the Sydenham College Hostel Union was held on Sunday the 13th inst when Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. presided.

Prof. H. L. Kaji in the course of his welcome address, referred to Sir Victor's many-sided activities and particularly to his keen interest in civil aviation. He briefly referred to the amenities of life enjoyed by the residents of the hostel, but deplored the fact that though it was about sixteen years that the College came into existence, the hostel continued to be located in unsatisfactory and hired premises in a noisy, dusty locality about a mile and a half from the College. He regretted that financial consideration had hitherto prevented Government from constructing a building for the Hostel in the College compound or nearby.

NO COMMUNALISM.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. R. Kulkarni then presented the Annual Report of the Union, in the course of which he enumerated the various activities of the Union educational, social, cooperative and journalistic, and referred to the generous donations of its past presidents which had added considerably to the amenities of life of the residents. In concluding he remarked that though insufficiency of room and funds was severe handicap to the extension of the activities of the Union, the spirit of cooperation and mutual aid helped very much in its harmonious working and that theirs was a body of young men which represented the whole of India and yet had no problems of communal disunity or communal electorates or reservation of seats.

Then an interesting programme of variety entertainments was gone through.

SIR VICTOR ON YOUTHS.

Sir Victor then distributed prizes and in his presidential address complimented the Union on its divers activities and on the live and programme carried through in the course of the year. He said a few words on the subject of Youth and its duties. The time of service was youth; it was the time when knowledge was acquired by the study of the past and its errors and successes; the moulding of character and the careful and patient investigation of the reasons for the actions of men and nations. This study was the foundation on which experience built the edifice of wisdom. Youth should be the time of preparation for participation in the active life of the world and not the time for independent action in that life.

GAMES AND MEN.

It was, he said, generally accepted that games had a great influence on the development of man not only from the physical point of view but also from the character forming aspect. A sportsman was one who played the game fairly all the time, played hard, won with modesty and lost with a smile, who took the hard knocks of life with courage and did not lose his head when success came his way. In short, he said, "play the game and you will have gone a long way in making a success of life."

A hearty vote of thanks to the President was followed by a group photograph and light refreshments.

SIXTH OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN A WEEK

—:o:—

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Damage estimated at Rs. 20,000 was done by a fire in the Thole Produce Yard this morning where over two hundred bales of cotton caught fire. The blaze was brought under control by two fire-engines. This is the sixth serious outbreak of fire in Karachi within eight days.—A. P.

MUSLIMS IN DAUGHTER AT BENARE

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Signorina Edda Mussolini, the daughter

[illegible]CAL ANIMOSITIES [illegible]TTLED UP

—

[illegible]UATION

[illegible]NTS A ROSY [illegible]PICTURE

[illegible] large gathering of stu- [illegible]Nagpada Neighbourhood [illegible]nesday evening, Mr. M. [illegible]. A., described the [illegible] situation as distinctly [illegible]lared that the day of [illegible] was not far off.

[illegible] Director of the [illegible] in calling upon Mr. [illegible] the audience on the [illegible] Situation", explained [illegible] the lecture was only [illegible]one.

[illegible]PROSPECT.

[illegible]lared that he was go- [illegible] speech free from the [illegible]rtial politics. He [illegible] place before them the [illegible] of Indian politics in its [illegible]. The Indian po- [illegible]ated briefly, was ex- [illegible]notwithstanding the lu- [illegible] pouring in, of com- [illegible]ubles. As a man [illegible]in section of [illegible]ut hesitation [illegible]l situation pointed [illegible] settled [illegible] and [illegible] trou- [illegible]tural [illegible] and [illegible]ed, [illegible]ble

[illegible]its [illegible]ons [illegible]ndeed India [illegible]mira-

[illegible]ORWARD.

The speaker was glad to state that the women's movement in India had made a rapid strides during the last two decades and to-day the advanced women of the country were the best 'allies' of their countymen in their fight for liberation. Here the speaker referred to the National Social Conference held at Calcutta in the Congress week. That Conference passed by large majorities propositions advocating very advanced views. For instance, it passed a resolution giving complete freedom to a girl to marry any man of her choice, and it was surprise to the speaker that women who belonged to the most orthodox communities voted in favour of it. Similarly various other propositions in the discussion of which ladies took a leading part, were passed. The speaker had not the least doubt that women advancing in the right direction and that was another hopeful sign.

Referring to the youth awakening in the country, the speaker said there was ample evidence of it everywhere. He would only appeal to them to exercise restraint and caution.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

The third and the most important hopeful sign was that the Hindus and Muslims were very soon going to settle their differences. It may seem paradoxical, to the audience, that the speaker though a Hindu Sabha man, was making such a declaration. But he strongly felt that the Hindus and Muslims were almost on the brim of a most satisfactory and lasting agreement. He believed that for a dispute to be satisfactorily settled both sides ought to be absolutely frank and outspoken. Such absolute frankness and freedom had never come, but it had arrived now. As one of the disputing party, the speaker asserted that the Hindu-Muslim relations were going to [illegible]e very satisfactorily settled in a short [illegible]e.

[illegible]ncluding the speaker said that [illegible]try was driven to all these efforts [illegible]cognition of the fact that Indians [illegible]helpless under foreign rule. Eio- [illegible]ly, he asked the audience, which [illegible] had not gone through tribula- [illegible] and bloodshed to attain their [illegible]m. He appealed to the youths [illegible] to take a hopeful view of the [illegible] of their country. (Cheers). [illegible] which India was going to at- [illegible]not going to be "Hindu Raj" [illegible]slim Raj" but where every com- [illegible]y, culture and individuality [illegible]d be maintained.

[illegible]With a vote of thanks the meeting [illegible]terminated.

MAN DIES IN COURT DURING HEARING OF CASE

—:o:—

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

While Umer, son of Isa, a Cutchi resident of Karachi, was giving evidence in the Additional Judicial Commissioner's Court as one of the defendants in a suit for partition of property brought by his

SEQUEL TO EXPLOSION [illegible] TRAM ENGINE

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST [illegible]

KARAC[illegible]

The trial of Dowjtram [illegible]

A WELLKNOWN RESIDENT OF GORAI DEAD

—:o:—

LATE MR. JOHN JOSEPH NORONHA

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAI, Jan. 15.

A grand funeral took place on Sunday 13th instant at Papdi Church, Bassein of late Mr. John Joseph Noronha of Mcolgon Big Carpentry and it was attended by about a thousand people from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein of different castes and creeds Late Mr. Naronha's funeral was the first which was celebrated with priests music and singing mass which commenced from last Sunday since the Papdi Church was under suspension from the time the trouble of removal of Padroado was going on at Papdi Church.

The late Mr. Noronha has left his large family and relatives to mourn his loss and specially his two sons one Mr. Philip John, a contractor and councillor of Bassein Municipality, and also Chief Treasurer of Papdi Church Bassein and the other Mr. Manuel John, a boat builder and contractor, who was one of the chief leaders in the successful campaign of abolishing the Padroado from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.

Mr. Hermon Ferreira and Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira (his nephew) of Gorai were amongst others who attended the funeral to mourn the loss of their villager.

BENARES LIBERALS SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

CENSURE OF U. P. GOVT. APPROVED

MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSION CONDEMNED

BENARES, Jan. 16.

At a general meeting of the Benares Liberal League held last evening in the presence of Mr. Chintamani, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

The Benares Liberal League notes with approval and appreciation that the U. P. Legislative Council censured the Governor-in-Council for the police assaults and excesses in connection with the Simon Commission's visit to Lucknow and call upon the Goverynment suitably to punish the officials responsible for them without loss of time.

UTTERLY REACTIONARY.

Another resolution also passed unanimously was:

(a) Benares Liberal League strongly condemn the opinions uttered and recommendations made in the United Provinces Government's memorandum laid before the Simon Commission as being utterly reactionary and unsuited to the requirements of the Province and, therefore, wholly unacceptable,

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

(b) Benares Liberal League recorded their conviction that nothing short of Dominion Status for India with provincial autonomy will meet the needs of the situation and accordingly give their wholehearted support to the Nehru Committee Report.—A.P.

STATES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

REPORT TO BE READY BY FEB.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Col. Ogilvie, the Secretary of the Indian States Enquiry Committee has been appointed Resident Kashmir. He will leave for India in February.

The Committee's report will probably be ready in February.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

In the Share Market to-day jutes were steady with business on a moderate scale and the margin of fluctuations was rather limited. In coals there was again a large turn-over at steady prices. Teas continue steady with business on a small scale. Rajabari and Atal are a turn quieter. In miscellaneous the turn over was restricted and there were no interesting features. More interest was displayed in cottons. Government securities were very firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 73-8, six per cent Bonds 1930 101-5, six per cent Bonds 1932 103-10.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ord 206.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 2-10, Bengal-Nagpore Cotton ord 30, Dunbar ord 197, Kesoram ord 4-15, Kesoram pref 101.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord 12-8, Alliance ord 640, Anglo-India 49?, Auckland ord 355, Bally ord 339, Barnagore 315, Champdany 175, Clive 41-2, Dalhousie 557, Delta 640, Empire 62-8, Gondalpara ord 1362, Gourepore pref 166, Howrah 55-4, Hukumchand ord 25-10, Hukumchand pref 111, Kankinarrah 626-8, National 33-4, New Central 776, Nuddea 57, Orient 323, Presidency 12-12, Sodrah 36-12, Waverley 9-14.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 15-14, Baraboni annas 6, Bengal 387, Bokaro and Ramgarh 12-10, Burra Dhemo, 5, Burrakur 14-4, Central Kurkond 9-12, Deoli 12-4, Equitable 19-10, Ginusick and Muslia 5-10, Huntodih 3-4, Hurriladih 67, Jainty Central 1-4, Kalapahari 16-4, Mudulpore 35, New Beerbhoom 13-6, North-west 19-8, Raneegunge 27-12, Satpukuria and Asansol 1-5, Sudamdih ord annas 7, Union 19-12.

Teas:—Atal 11-10, Delakhat 32-12, East India 19-4, Rajabari 9-4, Tirrihannah 19-4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12-10, Shahjahanppore Electric annas 4 prem, U P Electric 137, Burn and Co. ord 388, Indian Iron and Steel 17, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 4, Tata Iron and Steel ord 81, B I Corporation ord 4-4, British Ceylon Corporation ord 6-12, Howrah Oil 8, Midnapore Zemindary 132, Samastipore Sugar 5-8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for part of November, and December 1928:—

From the 9th to 30th November 1928, the total attendance was 436 out of which 310 were males, and 126 were females 22 cases were operated upon.

From the 1st December to the 31st December 1928, the total attendance was 1,453, out of which 930 were males and 523 females, 41 operations were performed.

That the Hospital supplies a great deal of want for the treatment of eye diseases will be seen from the attendance to the Hospital during the first two months of its inception. The honorary services which two ophthalmic surgeons render to the Hospital are much appreciated.

RICH ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

(Continued from page 6.)

of digestion, of an elixir for a life of 1000 years, and the preparation of various drugs, ointments, decoctions, powders, recipes, etc. The visit of Prof. Heinrich Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit in Berlin University, to India last year was also undertaken in the same spirit of search for new material and study of the manners, customs and languages of Indians at first hand. Prof. Luders has much research work to his credit. It was he who discovered the oldest Brahmi manuscript which contained the oldest Indian drama the Sariputra Prakarna of Asvaghosa, a work of the greatest importance in the history of Indian literature. Prof. Luders' impressions are worth noting. He regrets to remark that very little original work has been done in India for many centuries. He warns us against slavish imitation of others. He says, we must remain true to our nature, and not try to engraft growths foreign to our genius upon the tree of our evolution. He is however glad to note that Indians are gradually awakening to a deeper interest in the literature, Art and Science of their country with the result that the last twenty years have seen much useful work in this direction. It is a sad thing to have to own that our interest in our own arts and literature and culture should receive point and direction from Western scholars like Prof. Muller whose service to our ancient literature is inestimable. It is a pity that Western scholars should be the interpreters and unfolders of the rich wealth and beauty of our oriental literature and sciences. Nevertheless their efforts should serve our young research students as beacon lights.

PATHETIC NEGLECT.

The address given by Mahamahopadya Pandit Har Prasad Shastri at the 5th Oriental Conference held the other day at Lahore throws a flood of light on the pathetic neglect shown by our people in the preservation of the records of our ancient culture and literature. He gives a dismal account as to the way in which precious manuscripts had been taken away and destroyed; how the illiterate Indian had not known the use of the palm leaf records and sold them often for a song; how manuscripts had been sometimes buried or destroyed by the Pundits themselves for fear of their special treasures being robbed by invaders, marauders and free-booters. The learned Shastri then goes on to state that times are happily changing now for the better and people are taking renewed interest in their inheritances. He exhorts the Princes and people of India to take intense interest in finding manuscripts and in publishing them when found worthy. In dealing with the progress made in the 20th century in this direction he mentions the publication of Sanskrit works by the Maharaja of Durbhanga and the Raja of Vijayanagaram and the similar work done by the Mysore, Trivandrum, the Baroda and Kashmere Durbars. He also states that His Exalted Highness the Nizam has started a series of Arabic and Islamic works. The Nizam's dominions occupy the very heart of ancient Hindu civilisation in the Deccan. Many of the capitals of ancient and Hindu rule are situated within his State. Hence it is very likely that there is much hidden and unexplored treasure of manuscripts in his territory and it is hoped that the modern research student will bend his mind to the exploration of this wealth. We understand from no less an authority than Principal Mukerji, in the preface to his book "Ras-gal-Nidhi", that there is at Hyderabad a large manuscript library, perhaps the largest of its kind in India, which contains numerous precious books not yet brought to light and published. Some of these books are said to contain highly scientific processes like (1) process of embalming dead bodies, (2) preparation of a kind of glass by means of which it is possible to see through the watery depths even to the minutest details, (3) arrangement for a constant supply of hot water through pipes without the application of heat, (4) growing of cotton of any colour desired, (5) smelting of precious stones and recasting them into any shape and colour (6) wireless communication between persons thousands of miles apart by means of two blocks of stones and (7) operations by which it is possible to find out geological wealth hidden under the surface of the earth.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION.

It is not possible to give here in detail all that the library is reported to contain. We understand that this library belongs to Dr. Syed Mohamed Kassim, Jagirdar, Head of Pasteur Hall, H. E. H. Nizam's Dominions, Pathargatti, Hyderabad, Deccan, who came into its possession through his ancestors who were priests to the Bijapur Royal family. Hence it is likely that the library contains manuscripts on palm leaves and papyrus dealing with all sorts of subjects from religion, philosophy, arts, science to astrology, astronomy and palmistry. Although to expect the learned Doctor to part with such a storehouse of ancient lore is to demand too great a sacrifice yet we have no doubt that when pressed he will lay his treasures at the service of his country. Not that the library is now inaccessible to any research scholar anxious to make a pilgrimage and rummage its wealth but as the place is a little out of the way the opportunities of research may not be availed of by many. Moreover, being in private possession the library has received very little attention of Orientalists. There is no likelihood of its long continuing to be preserved intact and in meticulous care if it is allowed to be in private possession, for the successors of the doctor may not continue to take the same amount of care and interest as that taken by the Doctor to-day. It is therefore hoped that the research institutions in India say, either the Royal Asiatic Society or the Bhandarkar Research Institute or some University or any Prince who is anxious to explore the contents of this library will persuade the learned Doctor to part with his heritage, be it at some fair price, before it is too late, for we have seen the European nations vieing with one in another researchs of this kind at any price. If the purchase of this library is beyond the resources of any institutions mentioned above, we trust the Government of India will depute one of their officers to examine the records with a view to seeing whether the library could be purchased by them and turned into a State library for oriental research. The spirit of research receives new stimulus by new finds or in the alternative receives a set back by cold neglect. Hitherto in the race for the discovery of this hidden wealth of India in particular and Asia in general, the Orientals have always lagged behind yielding the entire groend to the Western "gold-digger". Alas! when shall India rise to a proper consciousness of her inexplored untold wealth and come to attain it through her own sons!

NO OCTORI ON KHADDAR

—:o:—

BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

BELGAUM, Jan. 15.

With the approval of the Government of Bombay the Belgoum Municipality has decided to exempt Khaddar cloth from octori duty.—A.P.

GREAT SANSKRIT SCHOLAR DEAD

BENARES, Jan. 16.

The death of Mahamahopadhya Prabhudatta Shastri, a great Sanskrit scholar and Honorary Principal, Theological College, Benares University, occurred here at the age of sixty.—A.P.

A METEOR 20 YEARS OLD

—:o:—

Of all the great meteoric stones that have fallen on the Earth and have been noted and examined that which has been seen in a remote valley of Siberia by the Russian Professor Kulik has the strangest surroundings, explains the 'Children's Newspaper.'

It is the last that has fallen of the greater stones which are showered on the Earth from space between our planet and the Sun. It seems to be the greatest. This meteor is said to have fallen twenty years ago in a desolate valley between high mountains. It is in that part of Siberia which though more than 1,000 miles south of the Pole, is as cold in winter as the Polar regions themselves. To reach the place Professor Kalik and his companions had to pass through 1,200 miles of forest and marsh.

IN THE DESOLATE GORGE.

The journey cost some of them dear, for they were smitten with scurvy and the leader of the expedition sent them back. But Professor Kulik hung on unwilling to leave the valley of the meteor till all his measurements and photographs and geological examinations had been finished.

He stayed with one companion near that desolate gorge among the hills where, throughout an area of many miles, the meteor in its fierce fall had scorched all the vegetation and blasted many trees. At last he was forced by the cold to retreat to the Chunga River.

There he was found by a relief expedition sent out to search for him and he has been brought back to Moscow, still unsubdued, and eager to return again to examine the great meteorite with better instruments.

When it fell either a shower of other stones accompanied it or it exploded with the force of the collision, for all around it are indentations like funnels.

ONE EVERY DAY.

Once a day meteoric stone falls on the Earth, and its fall passes oftenest unnoticed, because there are so many millions of square miles of sea and land where it may fall with none to notice it. All the giant meteorites have fallen in finely places and there has been none to say when or where they fell. Peary brought one home from the Arctic; another is at Bacubirito in Peru.

The Siberian meteor is the only one that has a known history. Examination of it may help to answer the question whether these giant stones were once expelled by volcanoes of the Earth, or whether, as most modern astronomers assert, they are accretions of solid matter often broken up and fused again, which came originally from the Sun.

AN APPEAL TO MATUNGA BANDHU SAMAJ

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Matunga Bandhu Samaj, it seems, is asserting its skin-consciousness and cannot afford to carry out the brotherhood of man in everyday life in practice. The Bandhu Samaj has approached the Corporation with a view to amending the resolution with regard to the common drinking pot in the municipal schools.

The Bandhu Samaj thinks the practice of a common drinking pot for the students in the municipal schools as "unhygienic". I congratulate the Samaj on having made this wonderful research and respectfully suggest that next time the Samaj should ask the Corporation not to huddle up thirty or forty students of different castes in a class-room and should ask the Corporation to prescribe the scale of distances in class-rooms which a sudent of a respective caste must rigidly observe. People in Malabar and some parts of Cochin strictly observe "hygienic rules." Kammalans (artizans) and Illuvans, or Tiyans (toddy-drawers) cause atmospheric pollution to the higher castes within a radius of about 19 feet in the State of Cochin. In Malabar itself a Nayar may not approach nearer than 6 paces to a Nambudri, a man of the barber caste (Narayan) nearer than 12 paces, a Tiyan 36, a sorcerer or exorcist (Panan) 64 and Polayan or Cheruman (slave) 96 The Bombay Corporation should in their power, prescribe a similar distance to the students of different castes in the municipal schools. The sight of a Brahmin-student sitting side by side with an untouchable student on one bench is provoking and is a negation of the elementary principles of "hygiene". The Corporation is aware that in a thickly class-room the oxygen an untouchable-student breathes is converted into carbon dioxide which goes into the lungs of the Brahmin student. Secondly if we look at the skin with the microscope we will observe small living particles coming out of our bodies. In a thickly class room the particles coming out of the untouchable student will stick to the body of the Brahmin- student in course of exchange which is harmful from "hygienic" point of view. And hence the necessity of appealing to the Corporation to fix a scale of distance for the students of different castes in Bombay schools. Of course if the Corporation takes a favourable view of this suggestion class-rooms will have to be made considerably large in size to accomodate students of various castes sitting at respective distances prescribed.

From the practical standpoint also we arrive at the same truth. In our scriptures it is said that a Brahman should not live in the land of the Mlechcha or a Sanyasin should not live at a householder for more than three days. The underlying motive behind all these restrictions, is that there is a great fear of covetring ourselves to the same views of a man with whom we constantyl come in contact. A Sanyasi, living more than three days at a householder, is afraid of the domestic affinity which may spring up between him and the householder and which may swerve him from the path of a renouncing monk and transform him into a householder. The same law holds good here. In a class-room Brahmin-student constantly coming in touch with a sudent, say a son of cobbler is most objectionable. Because this will make a cobbder of the Brahmin.

I request the Matunga Bandhu Samaj to put this suggestion before the Corporation. This is more important than the "drinking-pot" problem.—Yours etc

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

...the week ended 12th inst. the ...lity 493 was 81 less than in ...week; the death rate regis... figures compare fa... the 2nd week of ... was 519 and ... those for the ... the prece... the ave...

The follow... received in aid... Rs. 250-0 c... gate (entrance)... while distributing... Gandhi, (as per... Jamnadas Mehta... to protest against... portrait by the I... Rs. 25-0-0 from ... of Matunga.

Including Rs. 73... ceived the total now... Further collections ... Monday morning ... for the students of ... Textile Departme... badges of Mahatma ... distributed by lady ... them up on the ... gate at 9.30 a.m.

THE GHOST OF LADY GREY

—:o:—

MYSTERIOUS FOOTSTEPS HEARD IN MANOR HOUSE

The spirit of Viscountess Grey of Fallodon has appeared at Wilsford Manor, the country house near Salisbury where she lived and died. This belief is firmly held by members of her family, who have been deeply impressed by recent strange happenings in the manor house.

Mysterious footsteps were heard at dead of night in the house. It is reported, but not confirmed, that the spirit form of Lady Grey was actually seen, and that it appeared quite distinctly in a bedroom, called the Rose Room, which Lady Grey often used.

Lady Grey who was an ardent spiritualist died about a month ago, and left Wilsford Manor and £90,000 to her son, the Hon. David Tennant, who is married to Miss Hermione Baddeley, the actress.

AN UNCANNY FEELING.

Miss Baddeley was sleeping one night in the manor house when she woke up at midnight with an uncanny feeling that some one was in the room.

"It is not true that I actually saw Lady Grey," Miss Baddeley said to a London Pressman, "but I had a most remarkable experience, and when I talked the matter over with my brother-in-law, Stephen, he had no doubt that his mother had been in the room."

Lady Grey herself claimed to have had spirit communication with the dead, and those who shared her beliefs regard it as only natural that she should have revisited her old home in spirit form.

Miss Baddeley and other members of the family are reluctant to speak about the presumed visitations.

"I cannot imagine how the news leaked out," said Miss Baddeley, because we have not discussed the matter outside our intimate circle. I am not a spiritualist, because I never have studied the question seriously but this experience has made me think deeply.

"I was asleep in the bedroom, and awoke when I heard the sound of footsteps. I could not imagine whose they could be. There were just five members of the family in the house besides the servants. The footsteps were perfectly distinct. It was so dark that I could not see anything, but I knew that some one was walking about in the room.

HIS MOTHER'S STEPS.

"It was eerie. The bedroom is one that Lady Grey frequently used. It is a curious, creaky sort of room. I wondered whether I had been dreaming, I had the feeling that some one was kneeling in the room, and I was so frightened that I woke up my husband.

"We then switched on the lights, but there was nothing to be seen. David had heard nothing.

"The only explanation that occured to me was that my brother-in-law, Stephen, had been walking about the house, but when I spoke to him he said he had not been out of his room, and he felt sure the footsteps were those of his mother.

"I have not been to Wilsford Manor since and I do not know when we shall be going there again.

"I did not want to say anything about the matter, because we would rather avoid publicity of the sort, but I suppose it is true that many people who believe in survival after death will take a deep interest in the matter."

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

BRITAIN LOSING GROUND

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Lloyds Register of shipping under construction at the end of December show an increase of 153 thousand tons in figures for British Isles compared with September, although the present total of 1242 thousand tons is 336 thousand tons lower than the figures at the end of 1927

The average tonnage under construction for six years from 1923 to 1928 amounts to 1220 thousand tons ...d with the average of 2000 ...ons in 1913. About 115 ...s of tonnage now on har... intended for British D...

...under construct... ...ousand tons. ... than Septe... ...usand ton... ...in

THE ALWAR STATE.

—:o:—

The Alwar State whose Ruler celebrates this week the Silver Jubilee of his accession to the "gadi," lies between 27'—5" and 28'—15" North latitude and between 76'—15" East longitude and is bounded on the North by Gurgaon District of the Punjab, Bawal of Nabha State and Kot Kasim of the Jaipur State, on the East by Bharatpur and Gurgaon, on the South by Jaipur, and on the West by Nabha, Patiala and Jaipur territories. The State covers an area of 3,185 square miles with a population of over 7,00,000. There are 11 towns in the State with a population exceeding 5,000 souls while the number of villages is 1,842.

The territory of the State is composed of five tracts of varying extent which derive their names from the predominating influence of its inhabitants or peculiar natural conditions. These divisions are Narukhand: the country inhabited by the Naruka Rajputs (to which the present reigning family belongs) lying in the South-east. This principal name is also applied locally to the State. The area is 755 square miles. Rajawati: the country formerly ruled by the Rajawat Rajputs forming South-west part of the territory. The area is 365 square miles. Wal: (meaning the sub-montane tract) covering the west border of the State up to the Sihibi river is principally inhabited by the Shekhawat Rajputs. The area is 226 square miles. Rath: inhabited by the Chohan Rajputs, lies North-east beyond the central range of hills. The area is 563 square miles: and Mewat: principally inhabited by the Meos, embracing nearly one-third of the State from the Ruparel East to Deeg in Bharatpur and North to Rewari in the Gurgaon District. The area is 1,160 square miles.

The Rajputana-Malwa Railway line traverses the State North and South dividing into almost two equal parts while the branch line from Bandikui to Agra runs along the south-east border of the State. A net-work of 167 miles of metalled and 320 miles of unmetalled road are maintained by the State and serve almost every important town in the territory.

The Alwar House is the head in India of the Naruka Clan of the Kushwaha Kshathryas who are the descendants of 'Kush', the eldest son of Shri Ram, the Divine Incarnation in the Solar dynasty, the capital of whose kingdom was Ayodhya From here the Kushwahas eventually came and settled in Amber, whence the two houses of Jeypur and Alwar separated—Bar Singhji, the eldest son of Raja Udai Karan of Amber, renouncing his right of succession in favour of Nar Singh, his younger brother. Nar Singh's line founded Jaipur, while Bar Singh's line established the Alwar State. Alwar was the first State in Rajputana to enter into permanent treaty relations with the British Company.

The capital is situated in and near a cleft in a mountain range and a few miles from it in another cleft which expands into a large valley is the beautiful Siliser Lake. There are interesting palaces, public gardens and public institutions.

The present reigning Prince is His Highness Shree Jey Singhji Maharaj Veerendra Shiromani Dev, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel in His Majesty's Brittanic Army.

GREAT NEED OF WORLD

—:o:—

SENSE OF MORAL DUTY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Addressing the Rotary Club this afternoon on the Press in relation to world affairs Lord Burnham said that he believed that among the factors of public opinion all over the world to-day there was none that had such force and energy as the newspaper press. It was recognised by those who knew anything about the trend of affairs in the world that the real power of influencing opinion had largely passed to newspapers, for good or for evil, and this was most recognised by those who had to resort to the control and direction of the affairs of two of the greatest coun... the world, namely, Soviet Russia ... Nobody ever could believe ... that there were not poss... the newspaper press in ... have profound in... flue... was at the ye...

Breakfast Time

In an ordered existence, Breakfast Time is at a set hour. It is a great help to the busy housewife when all the family are punctual to their meals.

This question of punctuality is of immense importance to every individual—man, woman or child. In business, in the home, at school, success attends those who make the best use of the flitting hours.

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ALWAR AND ITS RULER

(Continued from page 6).

7,000 in 1903 and now stands in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80,000.

The number of Jagirs has risen from 128 in 1903 to 136 in the last year. Jagir rules were framed and introduced for the first time about 5 years ago. They clearly lay down the rights, privileges and obligations of Jagirdars with regard to their Thikanas and were acclaimed as a Magna Charta of the Jagirdar by Sir Robert Holland, ex-A.G.G. in Rajputana.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The number of Municipalities has risen from 8 in 1903 to 31 in last year, and the income from 60,000 to 3,58,000 respectively.

A start has been made in town-planning with the construction of new roads at a cost of over 7 lacs of rupees.

Nearly the whole of the fallow lands available in the State have been reclaimed and leased out, which is calculated to enhance the prosperity of the cultivators, increase the population of the State by infusing fresh blood and incidentally add to the land revenue of the State.

The Punnya department has been thoroughly organised and Pujaries are now appointed in the temples only after they have passed the prescribed tests to enable the Pujaries to devote undivided attention to the seva Puja. Land grants pertaining to temples have been converted into cash grants. An Atithi Ashram has been opened which gives free board and lodging to passing Sadhus.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

To save the villagers from unnecessary expenditure and harassment which the proceedings in the Judicial Courts necessarily entail and to enable them to have their local disputes settled by the men of their own villages, Panchayat Boards were created in the year 1920. There were 50 Boards created in the first year and the number now stands over 400 which is due to be raised to over 800 very shortly when there will be one Panchayat Board to every two villages of the State. Two members of the Boards are carefully selected so as to make them representative of all the communities and classes of the village.

The Jail is noted for the manufacture of the carpets, durries, weaving cloth, cane chairs and chicks, etc. The income has risen from Rs. 7,000 to 1903 to 28,000. Men have been engaged to recite Ramayan and Quran to the Hindu and Muslim inmates respectively.

In order to avoid killing the goose that lays the golden egg and prevent obnoxious grazing and felling of trees, the forests under State management are now being carefully preserved and let out for grazing and cutting of firewood in rotations. The Forests have been divided into 8 circles to admit of concentrated and careful supervision being exercised over forest areas. The income has risen from Rs. 1,42,000 in 1903 to 2,75,000.

A History and Gazetteer of the Alwar State has been prepared at a cost of about 1-1/2 lacs of rupees. It has taken nearly 12 years to complete this work.

The Police force was once organised by Mr. Tomkins in 1903 and was once again reorganised by Mr. Lionel Tomkins in the year 1927. All his suggestions were sanctioned. The pay of the different members of the force has been doubled to what it was in the year 1903. Sir Lionel Tomkins in his recent report has stated that the efficiency and discipline of the Alwar force is superior to that obtained in the neighbouring districts.

In the Army again the salaries of ra... and file have now almost been do... since the year 1903.

The contributions mad... ness' Government in m... terial towards the C... of 1914-19 are c... booklet 'Alwa... the supp... Alwar ... in R... pect...

donation of Rs. 5,000 given to the University separately.

3. A donation of Rs. 40,000 was given at Multan to the Sanatan Pritinidhi Sabha and a donation of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore.

Under the circumstances it was no wonder that late Hakim Ajmal Khan invited His Highness to take part in the Unity Conference at Simla in 1927 where all India political leaders met at the time of crisis in the relations between the two communities. His Highness rushed to the Conference and expounded to them his own views regarding the ways and means for securing unity.

In addition to the works of public unity which His Highness has built for posterity and the laws and regulations enacted for the happiness and contentment of his subjects as mentioned above the following further gains may be mentioned here:—

Cordial relations have now been established between States of Jaipur and Alwar and Bharatpur and Alwar. Previous to this from the very foundation of the State, no Ruling Sovereigns of these States had visited the other in his State.

Last but not the least comes the historically famous case of Ruparel the course of which His Highness personally steered and guided during the first 7 years of his reign. The case commenced in 1805 and it came to a final issue after a lapse of 105 years in favour of Alwar State. The time and labour spent on either side over this long drawn out case has been aptly described in the following remarks of His Highness made on the day when the foundation stone was laid by him of Jeysamand:—

"I only read the other day statement made by Lord Curzon that in his lordship's opinion the amount of ink used annually by the desk crabs in India was sufficient to launch 4 dreadnaughts easily. Whether or not the capacity of our new Bund will be capable of launching any dreadnaughts, I can state with freedom that the ink used in the Ruperal case would certain drown two of these cruisers."

The Alwar subjects are grateful to their Ruler for having secured to them to his Silver Jubilee era the title to one half share of the Ruparel or the Silver stream and through grace of God they confidently look forward to corresponding boon being granted to them in the Golden Jubilee era which is about to begin and who knows that they may get a foretaste of it in the not distant future when this Sabi scheme is launched? Already a considerable amount of time, money and labour has been spent on the preparation of the scheme the site of which has already been examined and approved of by the Government of India experts who have also favourably commented on the details of the scheme and which is now only waiting settlement with the neighbouring Princes of the Punjab before assuming a practical shape.

A CHAMPION OF HIS ORDER.

His Highness was one of the foremost to conceive the advisability of the Ruling Princes holding annual conferences with the Viceroy and his advisors in connection with the matters affecting the joint interest of British India and Indian States.

His Highness was one of the four Princes selected by the Princes' Order to draft a constitution for the Chamber of Princes and to discuss them in Conference with Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy, which finally resulted in the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in pursuance of the recommendation in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

It is all due to His Highness alone that Narendra Mandal has been universally accepted as the vernacular designation of the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial Conference which assembled in London in the year 1923.

His Highness conceived the idea and succeeded in bringing into effect the proposals for the conversion of the Imperial Service Troops into State Troops, the former having been found irksome by Indian States. The military officers became the military advisors under the new regime. The basic principles underlying the new scheme was that of 'Win on either side' and is already yielding beneficial results for all concerned.

Since the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes as a member of the Standing Committee of the Princes, His Highness has worked freely and ungrudgingly all his time in furthering the cause of the Princes' Order.

His Highness acted as a Chancellor of the Chamber during the last 8 months.

"IDEAL" OF DOMINION STATUS

—:o:—

MADRAS LAUNCHES PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan 15.

Mds Annie Besant and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in a statement to the press say that an informal meeting of members of the different political parties in Madras held at the Y. M. I. A. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer presiding, it was agreed that it was

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PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

REPORT FOR 1927

DECREASE IN MORTALITY

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a press note, states:—

Apart from the somewhat severe epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the Southern, Central and Western Registration Districts during the period April to October, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably both with the previous year and with the mean for the five years 1922-26. In spite of a total mortality of 25,153 from cholera causing a rise in the death-rate from practically nil in the previous year to 1.36 per 1,000 (mean .21) in 1927, there was a fall in the total death rate for the Presidency from 28.55 to 25.71 (mean 25.86).

BIRTHS.

With the exception of 1926, the year under report showed the highest number of births recorded since 1916. The total number of births recorded since 1916. The number of births registered was 706,285 showing a slight decrease of 3,850 over the figures for 1926 but an increase of 62,001 on the decennial mean figure 644,284. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 36.85, against 37.05 during the previous year. For the Presidency proper excluding Bombay City and Sind the rate was 41.32 against 41.35 and for the Province of Sind 23.05 against 24.30 in 1926.

DEATHS.

The year under report showed a decrease in mortality as compared with the previous year, and with the quinquennial mean, a decrease appearing under all heading except cholera. The total number of deaths registered was 492,891 as compared with 547,264 in 1926 and 495,706 the quinquennial mean.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 114,009 deaths among infants under twelve months corresponding to a ratio of 161.42 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 194.63 in 1926 The improvement in these figures, which suffered a slight setback during 1926 showing steady progress from 1918 onwards, is thus renewed. Throughout the Presidency the mortality among infants was greatest in the first month of life. The number of deaths among infants in Bombay City under one year of age was 6,857, being 1,343 less than in 1926 and 3,175 less than the annual average in the ten years 1917-1926.

Greater attention is being paid by the municipalities in all divisions to the maintenance of midwives in their respective areas.

CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNITY.

"Some improvement in this respect is noticeable at Karachi and Sukkur" remarks the Director of Public Health. "The Child Welfare and Maternity movement has continued to progress in Sind owing to the efforts of the Mrs. Hamid Ali Red Cross Maternity Home in Larkana, the Women's Health Education Society, and the Ishwarbai Sitaldas Tirathadas Maternity Home at Shikarpur and Miss Piggot's activities in other parts of Sind. During the year Miss Piggot visited new towns and villages and 7,575 women attended her lectures. The popularity of the maternity homes steadily increased in every part and excellent work is being turned out in spite of many difficulties."

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Plague.—During the year the total number of deaths recorded for the Presidency was 4,076 equal to a death-rate of .21 as contrasted with 9,866 with a death-of 51. Two hundred and seven deaths were reported in Bombay City during the year; no death occurred among the Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Aden was quite free from plague.

For a number of years now the heavy incidence has been confined to five or six districts in the Deccan and for the year under report four of these contributed some 80 per cent of the mortality. They were Dharwar 1,594; Satara 684; Belgaum 569 and Bijapur 405. Kolaba was responsible for 121; otherwise North Konkan was almost free from the disease. Gujarat and Sind were entirely immune with the exception of 48 deaths in Surat. Indian States returned 299, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States showing the highest figure viz 291. Other States escaped entirely except Satara Agency which reported 8 deaths.

Four special plague inoculators were engaged by the Public Health Department at the outbreak of the epidemic to supplement the Medical Officers of dispensaries, private practitioners and others.

Cholera.—A severe epidemic of cholera prevailed from March to November 1927 and resulted in 26,153 deaths.

SMALL-POX AND INFLUENZA.

There was a slight rise in mortality from small-pox as compared with the previous year, the total deaths recorded during the year being 5,091 (2,573 males and 2,518 females) against 3,922 in the previous year and 4,940 the mean of previous five years. The death-rate was .27 against .20 in 1926 and .26 the quinquennial mean.

Influenza.—The epidemic is reported to have been the mildest of all, second only to that of 1925, the total number of deaths during the year being 267 against 362 in the preceding year.

Malaria.—15,641 deaths from malaria were recorded in the whole Presidency against 54,224 in 1926, the death-rate being 2.38 against 2.83 in 1926. The urban and rural death-rates were .84 and 2.76 respectively as compared with 1.13 and 3.24 in 1926.

For the treatment of sufferers, 53 S. M. S. officers were appointed on special duty.

Grants were placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for free distribution and cheap sale of quinine. Endeavour was made to bring supplies of the drug within reach of the villagers and others.

DECLARATION FROM PRINCES DEMANDED

—:o:—

OVER 900 DELEGATES ATTEND PEOPLES CONFERENCE AT TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 15.

Over 900 delegates attended the States Peoples Conference.

Sir. M. Visveswaraiya, the President of the Conference, before reading his address made a feeling reference to His Majesty the King and hoped that His Majesty would soon be restored to normal health.

A memorandum was issued this morning outlining a Dominion Constitution for India, including the States, which will come up for adoption at the open conference this afternoon. It contains a scheme of federation, indicating the position the States should occupy in that constitution. Further the constitution of India, the memorandum says, will be of a dominion type and will consist of a central legislature consisting of two houses and composed of both provinces and states.

DECLARATION FROM PRINCES DEMANDED.

It urges an immediate declaration by the ruling princes, guaranteeing fundamental rights of citizenship to all classes and communities.

The memorandum further urges that a commission be immediately set up to study the needs and deficiencies of several parts of the proposed Federation and visit British Dominions and to suggest methods of converting the present into dominion form of government. Given good will the support of Britain and of the Princes, the scheme of the memorandum can be given effect to within 12 months from the date of its sanction.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The memorandum particularly lays stress on the formation of a citizen volunteers corps as a means to train people for self-defence and adds that States bordering on the sea may maintain naval forces and all States may have their quota of air force.—A. P.

BHARATH'S SONGS

—:o:—

BAN REMOVED BY BURMA GOVT.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

It is learnt that the Burma Government has consequent on representations made by the Madras Government withdrawn the notification prescribing Bharathi's songs. A. P.

BABY COMPETITION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The Baby Competition in connection with the National Health Week which was held to-day on the S. I. A. A. Ground attracted more than fivehundred children. They were divided into eight classes and prizes were awarded for each class. Maragathavalli a Brahmin child aged two received the prize offered for the best baby in the Show. Lady Marjoribanks distributed the prizes.—A.

SANMITRA MANDAL.

The Annual General meeting of the Sanmitra Mandal was held on Sunday last at Khandke Building, Benam Hall Lane, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Shankar Bhargav Kulkerni. A consolidated report of the work done by the Mandal for the last 13 years was read and passed. The Managing committee for the next year was also elected.

From the report it appeared that the Mandal had done a good social service by arranging lectures, social gatherings, relious festivals, and other public functions, beneficial for the cause of community. The Mandal went a step further and tried to make an economic improvement. For this it started Sanmitra Coop. Cre. Society, which is working as a separate institution in its field, and Sanmitra Store, which did not receive much patronization. It also appears from the report that the Mandal tried to render medical help to the sufferers at the last Influenza Epidemic of 1919. The Mandal expects to continue the activities on the same lines, hence future.

The following were elected for the next year;—President:—Mr. S. B. Kulkerni, and Gen. Secretary:—Mr. Y. N. Mulay.

The following were invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 15th January:—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, His Grace The Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Joseph and Lady Kay, Sir Byramjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. and Mrs K. S. Framji, Colonel H. G. Keily, Herr Karl Kapp, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, Lt: Colonel and Mrs A. N. De V. Scott, Engineer Commander and Mrs W. W. Collins, Mr. D. Banerji, Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, Major and Mrs R. C. Sayers, Major H. T. L. Hinde, Major H. P. F. Mills, Lt: Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs E. H. Curling, Mr. and Mrs R. J. Duff, Mr. and Mrs J. F. Gennings, Miss E. Green, Viz-Ad Fanning, Miss M. Hewett, Miss N. Hanning, Mr. N. V. Mandlik and Mr. J. G. Ridland.

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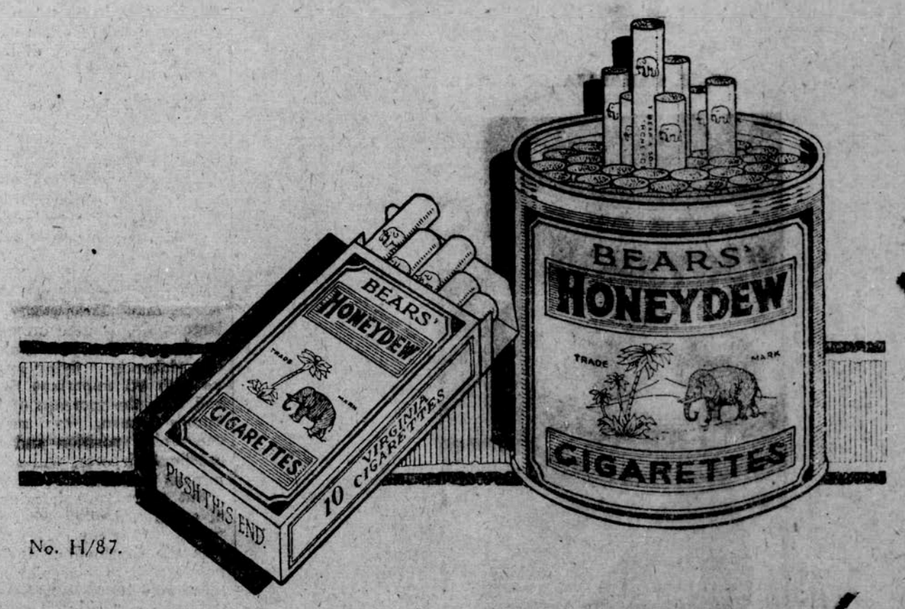

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY JANUARY 17 1929

FIRST SERVICE SCHOOL INAUGURATED

General Motors' Enterprise

A Service School was inaugurated this week at the new Plant of General Motors India Limited, at Sewri. The large number of enquiries received, make it necessary to indicate, as briefly as possible, the character and scope of the school and the purpose which it is intended to fulfil in the country. When sometime ago it was decided to establish a motor car factory in India it was felt that with a rapidly-growing market, there would arise a corresponding demand for a more efficient and quicker servicing of cars. In view of this aspect of the position, it was considered essential that a well-equipped service school should also be set up at the same time.

FOR GENERAL MOTORS DEALERS ONLY.

This school, which is the first of its kind to be established in India, has been primarily formed for the training of General Motors dealers, their mechanics and service foremen. These men will be given an intensive schooling in the most up-to-date methods of service station organization and the quickest and best methods of keeping General Motors products on the roads to the entire satisfaction of car-owners, with a view to increasing the volume of sales. A series of practical demonstrations will show dealers how to set up an efficient service station lay-out, which includes the selection and joining of spare parts. In addition, different kinds of service work will actually be carried out with the proper tools so that students will gain a first-hand knowledge of motor mechanics.

INSTRUCTION BY FILMS.

A feature of added interest is the exhibition of instructive film slides to supplement the oral and practical training imparted at the school under expert direction. By this means the students will be able to quickly and thoroughly grasp the subject-matter that is taught them.

FLAT RATE CHARGES.

It is interesting to note that General Motors is drawing up a schedule of flat rates for Chevrolet service work in all parts of India, and when this scheme comes into operation, this country will have been brought into line with more advanced countries where this system is already in force. The value of a standard schedule of charges is obvious; not only will it prove highly beneficial to car-owners but will lead to increased business to General Motors Dealers.

TOOL EQUIPMENT.

The question of a dependable tool equipment for service work has not received the serious attention which it deserves. But it is fairly evident that it is not possible to derive the best results with obsolete tools. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that the Bombay Service School has been equipped with the latest tools and labour-saving devices. There are in use complete sets of tools for Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oakland, Buick, Oldsmobile, G. M. C. Truck, and other models of General Motors. This will in all probability be an incentive to dealers to instal a similar equipment in their own service stations.

The training afforded in the Service School will meet a very vital need and at the same time impress on every General Motors dealers that it is only by the application of modern methods that time, expenditure and labour can be reduced to a minimum without incurring any additional expenditure.

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H. H. MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Who is celebrating the Silver Jubilee of his accession to gadi to-day.

IN BERLIN TO-DAY

Sport and Amusements in Germany's Capital

—:o:—

Although Germany has her full share of the manifold troubles besetting Europe and, in addition to this, is faced with her own special set of problems, no indication of this can be observed in the capital's every-day life (writes a Berlin correspondent). The masses (he continues) toil as hard and as persistently as ever and play, perhaps, a little more strenuously than formerly. Never before have all categories of sport enjoyed such a vogue as at present, and never, since the hectic inflation days, were the capital's various amusement resorts so crowded as during this season. The country is trying hard, and mostly successfully, to keep abreast with its competitors and, if possibly, outdistance them. Her recent industrial and technical achievements are a matter of record, but none of them is, perhaps, as remarkable as her progress in civil aviation. According to English and French experts, Germany is in this respect so rapidly forging ahead of other nations that she is in a fair way of becoming the leading airpower.

WORLD'S LARGEST AEROPLANE.

The first thing which strikes the traveller in Germany is the intense interest taken in civil aviation and the advance which has been made in this domain during the past few years. Today it is possible to travel from all the leading cities in Germany by air in comfort warmth and silence. Night-flying too, which has not been attempted in other Europeans countries on a large scale, is here only a matter of routine all the year around. Moreover this elaborate flying system is linked up with all important European route, and with the increase of flying all over Europe German, by reason of her geographic position and her many excellent airports, will soon hold a dominant position.

But apart from insuring a maximum of speed and efficiency on her own routes, Germany is attempting to link the continents. It is hoped that before next year regular flying communication will be established between Germany and South America via the Azores. Hopes in this respect are pinned on the series of giant flying boats which the German Dornier Company (allied to the Zeppelin Company) is constructing in its works on the Swiss side of Lake Constance.

The first of these superplanes will be completed during the first months of 1929. With twelve engines and twelve propellers the Do. X., as it is called, is by far the largest havier-than-air craft in existence. It will carry a crew of ten, has accommodation for fifty passengers, as well as considerable freight, and, when fully loaded, will weigh about 45 tons. In its design the craft is a flying ship rather than a flying boat. The body is hull-shaped and divided into watertight compartments. In addition to the sleeping berths for the passengers there is a dining room which is larger than that of the "Great Zeppelin" of trans-Atlantic fame. All other accommodation is equally spacious and a trip to South America on this flying ship, scheduled to take at the most five days, will probably be safer and more comfortable than a Zeppelin journey.

However, the Zeppelin Company, too, is making fresh efforts to conquer the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service by air. At present negotiations are in progress for the construction of a bigger and better dirigible than the "Graf "Zeppelin," which will probaly be completed next year. The large Zeppelin and its future sister ships, so be prepared to accommodate the new Zeppeli nand its future sister ships.

Finally there must be mentioned the attempts of the Lufthansa, Germany's leading aviation company, to establish connections with the far east. Owing to the attitude of the Nanking Government, these attempts have suffered a setback. However, confidence is expressed here that this setback is only temporary and that before long a Far Eastern Mail Service will become an accomplished fact.

BERLIN'S NIGHTLIFE.

Turning to social aspects, foreign observers here are always struck by the intensity of Berlin's nightlife which, they claim, almost equals Paris' gayness and compares favourably with London after nightfall. While admitting these facts, German students of the situation, however point out that it is just these foreigners who make the capital's nightlife what it is; that, with the exception of the members of the thin "upper crust," the Berliner and the German in general has not much money to spend on amusements and, at any rate, prefers his recreation in other forms.

While, perhaps, slightly exaggerated, this statement is at least true inasfar as the number of foreign visitors to Germany and Berlin in swelling from month to month. Of late it has even been found to be impossible to provide them all with proper hotel accommodations. To remedy this state of affairs, a company has just been formed which will build two fourteen-storied hotels with the most up-to-date fixtures and features which will probably be unique on the European continent. But no matter who and what contributes to Berlin's nightlife, there can be no doubt that it is very lively indeed. Almost daily new attractions come into existence or are imported from all the parts of the globe, and there can be no doubt that, along with the visitors from abroad, the Berliner enjoys them hugely.

RASPUTIN'S DAUGHTER.

It is an undispute fact that no other capital in the world extends hospitality to so many foreign performers, artisis and even ideas. Always there are at least a couple of French and English plays advertised on the bill boards, while in the music halls appreciative audiences applaud the turns of English and American singers and dancers or Chinese and Japanese artists.

Jackie Coogan, for instance, is only one of the many artists of international repute who have passed through Berlin this winter or will soon arrive here. A second sensation which Berlin is looking forward to is the appearance of Maria Rasputin, daughter of the assassinated Russian monk, as the star of a great revue to be produced early in January. Maria who is an extremely gifted dancer will act in scenes depicting her father and the mysterious power he weilded over the Russian imperial family.

However, besides these providers of lighter fare, there are many serious theatres; there even exists a company which regularly produces English plays in the English language and which always performs before crowded houses. The Berliner is an inveterate theatre goer and apt to display unbounded enthusiasm whenever play or actors appeal to him. And since applauding is a business which absorbs a certain amount of energy, some managers provide their patrons with little clappers. These things are very light, one can hold them with two fingers; but when moved gently they make a noise resembling castanets.

A CHINESE BALL.

Finally, to round off this survey of Berlin's social life, there must be listed the various balls which are a feature of the Berlin season. One of the most popular so far was the affair arranged by the Chinese Students' Club early in December. The many distinguished guests who attended the ball and the exotic entertainments provided by the hosts made this affair a remarkable event.

Mr. F. L. Hopkinson of the General Motors, India, Ltd., welcoming the students at the opening of the Service School at Sewri.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
PANDHARINATH RAMRAO DALVIE.	"D" (Girgaum)	Motor Car:

Mr. SABAWALA'S MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law, the son-in-law of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Baronet, has issued the following manifesto, to the voters:—

Dear Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for one of the 10 seats on the Municipal Corporation from D (Girgaum) Ward. I take a keen interest in all civic questions, and if elected to the Corporation, shall do all I can to serve the best interests of the City.

Amongst the questions to which I propose to apply myself are the provision of better facilities for the education of the working classes, and improvement in their conditions of life through better sanitation and means of recreation. The necessity of providing easily accessible recreation grounds and promenades for the midole and lower middle classes is another problem to which I shall devote myself. These are questions which demand attention as much as the larger problems of health, sanitation and education which are regarded as the primary concern of all Municipal bodies.

If you think I can be of some service to this City, I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving me all or the majority of your ten votes.

My Symbol is "CAT." **"CAT"**

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE